

First Copy

The

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

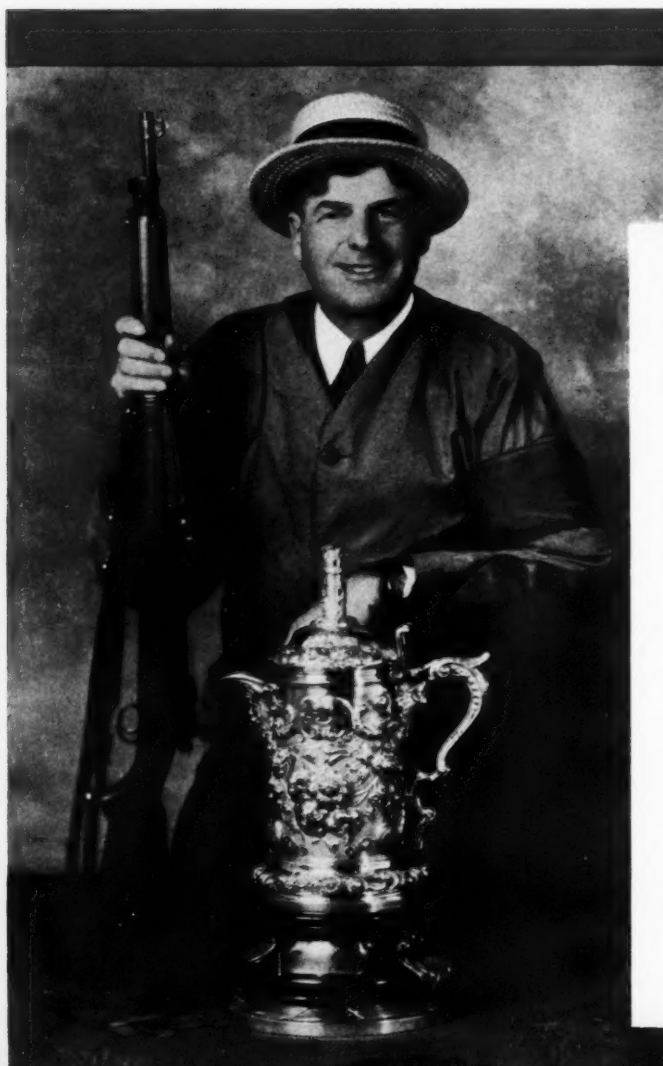


Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

DECEMBER, 1935

25 CENTS

LEECH CUP *won with* PETERS



.30/06/172 Boat[®] Tail
Special Match Ammunition

THE MARKSMAN

J. A. Wade, of Salt Lake City, Utah, winner after a spirited contest at Camp Perry.

THE TROPHY

Beautiful silver tankard, a classic specimen of Irish silversmithing in vogue during the Victorian era.

THE SCORE

800 yards	5555455	34
900 yards	5555555	35
1000 yards	5555555	35

Total ----- 104

Modern long-range ammunition is equal to the highest skill of present-day marksmen—its performance is always the measure of judgment and control behind the trigger. To “lose the bull” at the easy stage, then buckle down and “run out clean,” is a fine demonstration of the competitive spirit. Congratulations, Jim! PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Dept. L-26, Bridgeport, Conn.



PETERS



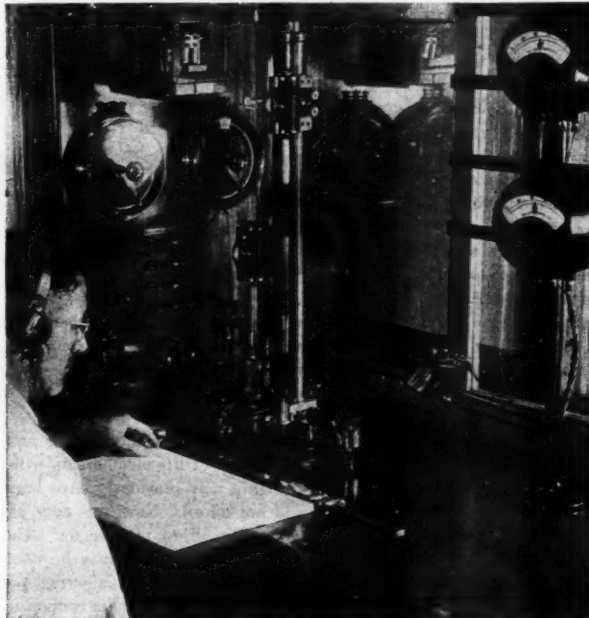
RELOADER NEWS



No. 3

Published by the **HERCULES POWDER COMPANY** Wilmington, Delaware
INCORPORATED

Operator
checking velocity with
Boulengé chronograph
at Hercules
ballistic house,
Kenil, N. J.



VELOCITY TESTS MADE BY FINE CHRONOGRAPHS

Probably the finest velocity measuring equipment in this country is that at the modern ballistic house of Hercules Powder Company at Kenil, New Jersey.

Four Boulengé chronographs, considered the most accurate instruments for this type of laboratory use, are kept in excellent condition by the ballistic house crew, and thus record velocities with unusual accuracy.

The principle of the Boulengé chronograph is relatively simple. A cylindrical bar (in center of cut) is suspended by a magnet. When the rifle is fired in the gallery, the bullet, striking a fine wire as it leaves the muzzle, opens the circuit and the bar drops. However, before the fall has been completed, the bullet strikes a plate at the end of the range, thus causing an electrical device to nick the rod as it falls. By measuring the distance to the nick on the bar, and knowing the distance of the target range, the velocity can be calculated.

Precision measuring equipment is one reason for the extreme accuracy of the ballistic information and data

contained in the new Hercules booklets and leaflets. Other equipment is of the same high quality, and great care is exercised in every detail to make certain that tests are conducted with the greatest degree of accuracy.

LOADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR MANY CARTRIDGES

A new series of leaflets, giving suggested charges for many popular cartridges, is now offered without charge to reloaders by Hercules Powder Company.

Recognizing the need for a series of booklets of this type, extensive laboratory work was started some months ago, culminating in accurate up-to-date ballistics.

Loads are made available for the following cartridges: .25/35 Winchester, .25 Remington, .250/3000 Savage, .270 Winchester, .30 W.C.F., .30/30, .30 Remington, .30-40 Krag, .30-'06, and .300 Savage.

Many loads are included for each cartridge, but, by interpolating, it is possible to plot weight of charge against pressures and velocities and thus devise many more loads for trial.

In printing these leaflets, Hercules ballistic engineers point out that maximum loads should not be exceeded in any instance, and under no circumstances should given pressures be exceeded.

Leaflets will be forwarded on request.

Booklet Published on Hercules Unique

A 24-page booklet, entitled "Hercules Unique for Rifles," supplements the recently published "Bullseye and Unique Revolver and Pistol Powders."

The new booklet lists ballistics of many popular cartridges, ranging from the .22 caliber to .45 caliber and including different types of bullets in each group.

For nearly forty years, Hercules Unique has been known generally to reloaders as a stable and dependable powder for low-power or gallery loads for all caliber rifles.

It ignites easily and burns cleanly and uniformly under practically all conditions. These characteristics account for its accuracy and uniform performance at low, as well as at moderate, pressure levels, regardless of the size or shape of the cartridge or the location of the small powder charge in large volume cartridge cases.

Hercules Unique is virtually unaffected by heat, moisture, and age. Its chemical stability and keeping qualities are unusual. Some Unique Powder, manufactured in 1908, still retains its original strength. Another sample has been under water for the past 36 years and when the surface water is removed by means of blotting paper, the powder still gives normal ballistics.

The various loads of Hercules Unique Powder are published as a guide to the reloader in developing the best load for his particular gun. Rarely do two guns shoot exactly alike and consequently the hand loader has the opportunity of adjusting his powder charge and varying the components to obtain the maximum accuracy in his individual arm.

Unique Powder is used chiefly for reduced or intermediate loads with lead bullets where accuracy rather than great killing power is essential. It is doubtful if accurate velocity figures are of vital interest to the shooter who should concern himself more in balancing the powder charge and lead bullet to fit his particular gun.

Since Hercules Unique Powder is intended primarily for use as a reduced-load powder, it is not recommended for maximum pressure loads in any center fire rifle cartridge.

It is always advisable to use an accurate scale or apothecary's balance to check the weights of charges thrown by any adjustable measure. By taking this precaution, the reloader will avoid mistakes in reading or setting the scale. Also, check weighing will eliminate errors which might be caused by mishandling the measure and will disclose faulty calibration.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

980 King Street

Wilmington, Delaware

K-75

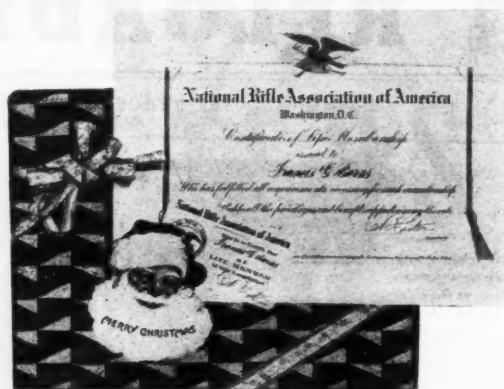
Within This Box A gift that lasts for life

N. R. A. life membership has become increasingly popular as a Christmas gift. So this Christmas we are offering life membership in this compact Christmas package—the box with a gift that lasts a lifetime.

So suggestive is the term "life membership" that the two words tell the whole story. Life members enjoy for life all the benefits of membership, including a paid-up lifetime subscription to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. But life membership means more than the elimination of notices that dues are due. It means an opportunity to become a voting member, a chance to take a more active part in guiding the future policies of your Association.

There is still another angle to life membership of real significance, too. All income from life membership is invested in a trust fund, only the interest from which is used for operating expenses. This fund guarantees perpetuation of the good work your Association does to make the shooter's life more interesting; of saving his guns from the fanatics; of teaching his children how to handle a rifle safely.

Our new, easy-pay plan brings life membership within the grasp of every shooter. No longer is it necessary to pay the entire \$25.00 at one time. A down payment of as little as \$5.00 will buy a conditional life membership certificate. The balance may be paid in any amount as desired over a period of twelve months. No one can lose under this plan either, because if a conditional life member falls down on his part of the agreement and fails to complete his payments within one year, we give him dollar for dollar value in the shape of annual membership—four months for each dollar paid.



Annual Members May Save by Acting This Month

Until December 31, 1935, annual members in good standing may save the amount paid on their current dues by transferring to life membership. If, therefore, you are now an annual member and if you are considering life membership we urge you to make the transfer this month. The "transfer credit" positively expires with the calendar year and beginning January 1, 1936, the cost of life membership will be \$25.00 to all.

Life membership may previously have been something you felt you could not afford. Now, this easy pay plan makes it a bargain you can't afford to pass up. The coupon below serves a three-fold purpose. It may be used as a gift to a friend; you may use it in remembering yourself; or some member of your family may use the coupon to solve the problem of what to give you this Christmas.

A Sportsman's Gift to Himself

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
816 Barr Building,
Washington, D. C.



Yes—I am "sold on the N. R. A. for life." Here is my down payment of \$_____ (Minimum \$5.00—Total Cost \$25.00).

Send me a Conditional Life Membership Certificate, properly receipted (or full life membership credentials) as acknowledgment of the attached remittance.

In the case of Conditional Life Membership, if I am unable to make all my payments within the specified 12-month period, I understand you will give me 4 months Annual Membership for each \$1 paid by me on this contract.

**Conditional Life Members enjoy the same benefits as Annual Members,
including a subscription to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN***

My Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Age _____

Recommended by * _____ or N. R. A. Member
(Signature) (Title)

Place a cross in the box below if you wish to use this blank as an application for Annual Membership (\$3.00).

☐ I desire Annual Membership.

* Recommendation not required if applicant is now an Annual Member.

EZXS Talk Turkey in Illinois

Sweep Coon Hollow's Firsts, and 4 Out of 5 in the Aggregate . . .
Clean Up 11 Out of 15 at Monmouth . . . Bag the National Railway
Men's Individual Championship for Onarga . . .



M. L. ("Mel") Kobler, of Monmouth. First in 50 Meter Iron Sights Match at Coon Hollow, 199 x 200, with EZXS and Model 52, Heavy Barrel.



Russ Wiles, Jr., of Chicago. First in Dewar Individual Championship at Coon Hollow, 398 x 400, and Second in the Aggregate, 592 x 600, with EZXS and Model 52, Heavy Barrel.



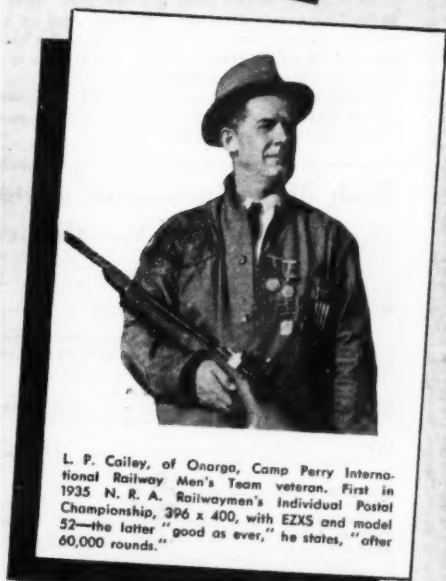
A. M. ("Al") Freeland, of Chicago. First in the Coon Hollow Aggregate Championship, 593 x 600, with EZXS and Model 52, Heavy Barrel.

SMALL-BORE shooters in Illinois, like thousands of others from State-of-Mainers to California Native Sons and from Texans to Minnesotans, were not slow in getting onto the turkey-talking ability in a tight finish of Winchester's new Precision EZXS match ammunition. And at Chicago's popular Coon Hollow Rifle Club near LaGrange, in the club's fall championship on October 20 the three shooters shown above, all using EZXS, swept the prize list of its three major Firsts. Along with them were the winner of Third in the Dewar Match and the winners of Second, Fourth and Fifth in the Aggregate, all shooting EZXS. Incidentally, Model 52 Winchester Match Rifles made a clean sweep—1, 2, 3 in the Dewar and the 50 Meter, and 1 to 5 inclusive in the Aggregate.

At Monmouth, in the Monmouth Legion Club's Fourth Annual small-bore matches on October 13, First, Second and Third in the 100 Yard, Second and Third in the 50 Meter, Second and Third in the 50 Yard, First and Second in the Aggregate, First and Second in the Offhand—11 out of the first 15 places—were won by shooters using EZXS. These shooters, in the order of winning given, were: Fred Johanson, Joliet; A. M. Freeland, Chicago; F. O. Parker, Rock Island; F. O. Parker; Emory Hawcock, Monmouth; F. O. Parker; L. F. Struck, Monmouth; Oliver Parker, Rock Island; Fred Johanson; Roy Akers, Monmouth; Wiersema, Morrison. The American Legion Match medal was won by Emory Hawcock, also with EZXS.

Now try EZXS for better scores indoors—the kind they hung up at their first big shoot, last February, in Columbus, Ohio.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.



L. P. Cailey, of Onarga, Camp Perry International Railway Men's Team veteran. First in 1935 N. R. A. Railwaymen's Individual Postal Championship, 396 x 400, with EZXS and model 52—the latter "good as ever," he states, "after 60,000 rounds."

WINCHESTER



We Shopped Around for This Gift Offer

About this time every year we "go shopping" for the best bargain in combination subscription offers. By special arrangements with the publishers of *Sports Afield* we are able to offer this three-in-one combination in connection with our gift membership plan.

We call it a three-in-one offer because it includes:

- (1) A year's membership in the N. R. A.
 - (2) A twelve months subscription to *The American Rifleman*.
 - (3) A twelve months subscription to *Sports Afield*.
- All for only \$3.50.

You are familiar with all the benefits and services of N. R. A. membership, and you know that *THE RIFLEMAN* is the only magazine devoted exclusively to firearms and their use. *Sports Afield* is one of the better outdoor magazines of general interest to the sportsman.

Here, then, is the ideal gift for your sportsman friends who enjoy hunting as well as target shooting. We also send an appropriate greeting card to each recipient of gift memberships entered under this offer. **The offer is made for the month of December only**, and is open to present subscribers of both magazines as well as to new subscribers.

Please use the coupon below. If you wish to remember more than one friend under this plan, just clip the coupon and pin it to a sheet containing the additional names and addresses.

Both Magazines—and a year's membership in the N. R. A.—all for only \$3.50

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSN., Barr Building, Washington, D. C.	N. R. A. <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	Sports Afield <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
--	--	---

I enclose remittance of \$3.50 to take advantage of your "3-in-1" Christmas offer. Send N. R. A. Membership Credentials and both *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* and *Sports Afield* for 12 months to:

NAME _____ STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ AGE _____

Is this as a gift subscription? _____

Endorsed as a good, honest citizen of the U. S. and recommended for membership in the National Rifle Association by: (Not required if person named above is now an N. R. A. member.)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____



More Gift Suggestions

Here are a number of inexpensive *exclusive* items, all of which make worthwhile Christmas gifts for the shooter.

Pictured above is our De Luxe Rifleman binder, manufactured by the well known Gilmer Company of Philadelphia. It is a handsome, fabric-covered binder, made to last a lifetime. Holds twelve issues of the good old *RIFLEMAN*. You simply snap the magazines in one at a time, with a little unbreakable wire. No punching. Popularly priced at \$1.95, postpaid.



For Your Shooting Coat

This nifty shooting coat brassard is available for both "annual" and "life" members. It not only looks good but the emblem identifies the wearer as a good, patriotic sportsman. Photo is 1/3 actual size. Price \$5.00 each.



For Life Members

A timely Christmas suggestion for N. R. A. Life Members is this 10K solid gold pin, with safety catch, emblematic of Life Membership in the fraternity of American Shooters. Very special at the old gold standard price—\$2.50 each postpaid.

New Mirakel Scoring Gauge



This is the new official N.R.A. Mirakel Scoring Gauge with 5X magnifying glass attached. It comes equipped with rust-proof flange of guaranteed accuracy, and genuine leather case. For .22 caliber only. Price, \$1.00.

Other Suggestions

Sterling teaspoons with N. R. A. seal on handle, each \$1.00.
Set of 6 \$5.00

Official trigger test weights for all guns (tests 2 to 4 lbs.), \$2.50; for rifle (3 lbs. only) 1.75

Sterling "Expert Rifleman" and "Pistol Expert" miniature pins. Specify which, each... .35

Ammunition Blocks (holds 50 .22 l. r.) with N. R. A. on box, each50

Genuine Leather Billfolds with N. R. A. seal etched on inside fold, each 2.00

Genuine Leather Keycase to match billfold, each 1.00

Auto radiator emblem with 2-color enamel face. "Grill" or "Crossbar" attachment, each 1.00



National Rifle Association

816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 83, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1935

N. R. A. SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION: Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A., and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

TECHNICAL DIVISION: Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

CLUB SERVICE DIVISION: Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION: Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

COMPETITIONS DIVISION: Conducts a year-round program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

POLICE DIVISION: Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen."

Officers of

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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President

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Executive Vice-President Secretary-Treasurer

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POWDER SMOKE

Again—The Attorney General

THE Attorney General has returned from Europe. Interviewed as he landed at New York, he seized the opportunity to again decry the ease with which firearms can be obtained in this country, and to reiterate his intention of trying to have Congress pass a national "Sullivan Law." Speaking over a nationwide radio hook-up a few nights later, he used the familiar phrase "To permit the present situation to continue indefinitely amounts to a disclaimer of national intelligence."

The Attorney General says that the "great American underworld is armed to the teeth" partly with 2,047 firearms and 273,326 rounds of ammunition stolen from National Guard Armories since January 1, 1933. He infers that this is one outstanding reason for having a Federal Sullivan Law.

What he has so far neglected to tell the American people is that the theft of Federal property is *already* amply covered by Federal law. The Attorney General has also failed to tell the American people that the use of a firearm in connection with resisting arrest by a Federal officer or the robbery or attempted robbery of a National Bank; the conveyance of a firearm into any Federal penal institution; the interstate flight of any person to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnapping, burglary, assault with a dangerous weapon, and other felonies—all are *already* subject to Federal arrest and prosecution.

The Attorney General has also maintained a discreet silence relative to the fact that his assistant, Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee during the last session to *oppose* Senate 3, a Federal firearms bill which would have made it a Federal offense to transport from one state to another arms with the serial numbers defaced, or stolen firearms and ammunition, whether stolen from Federal or private stocks. Also for any fugitive from justice to transport a firearm interstate or to receive one so shipped; or for any person to steal any firearm while in inter-

state commerce, or to pawn or receive in pawn any firearm so stolen.

By remaining silent on this point the Attorney General saves himself the necessity of explaining to the American people that the reason his assistant opposed Senate Bill No. 3 was not because it was bad legislation—Mr. Keenan admitted that it "would represent a very great advance"—but merely because the bill was not what *the Attorney General* wanted! Claiming on the one hand to be greatly perturbed by the lack of laws, the Attorney General deliberately opposes a law admitted to be "a very great advance"! Is this sincerity—or merely evidence of the low opinion held by the Attorney General of our "national intelligence" and the intelligence of our elected representatives in the United States Congress who have twice rejected the Attorney General's bill in favor of more sane legislation?

Nor will it assist the Attorney General's campaign to urge European practices as a desirable model for America to copy. A Europe whose firearms laws permit the domination of an entire nation by the favored few who are granted the privilege of possessing arms by the party in power, does not appeal to the American people as a model worthy of copying.

The splendid Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is now urgently in need of additional men and equipment to enforce the laws already in effect. The sportsmen of America will cheerfully support any appropriations the Attorney General may request to increase the size and training of the Bureau of Identification. Similarly they will continue to support Senator Copeland's Senate Bill No. 3 which will close the iron ring of Federal jurisdiction around the armed crook.

But in his insistence upon a particular type of Federal Firearms Law that *he* wants (the "Sullivan Law" on a national scale) the Attorney General will continue to face the united opposition of sportsmen and of many of the outstanding police and judicial officers in America.

The **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

DECEMBER, 1935

The Arctic Speaks

By L. R. WYCKOFF

Photographs by the Author

HAVING hunted and cruised through the eastern game regions of the United States and Canada for the past twenty years, I was fortunate during the summer of 1935 to become a member of the Bartlett Arctic Expedition in the capacity of assistant photographer. My ambition had become a realization at last, so I proceeded to plan my outfit for an indefinite stay up under the Arctic Circle—the "land of the midnight sun," and the land of ice and snow. Naturally the time dragged slowly, until finally the day came to load my duffle aboard the *Effie M. Morrissey*, then docked at New York. A few days later, after the usual clearance from the Port of New York authorities, the *Morrissey*, her decks loaded solid with fuel oil, gasoline, provisions, and supplies, cast off her lines and sailed on June 23rd with a personnel of 21 men commanded by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, of Peary fame.

The *Morrissey*, let it be known, has sailed the seven seas and touched ports in Alaska, Siberia, Iceland, and Spitzbergen, and has made several exploration trips into the Canadian Arctic. She is a two-masted schooner 102 feet long, is powered with Diesel engines, carries two 40-foot whale boats with heavy-duty motors, and is equipped with wireless sending and receiving apparatus and wireless telephone. After being "spoken" by many ships and vessels in the East River and Long Island Sound, she left the beautiful summer behind and headed out to sea, where Captain Bartlett set his course for Greenland and the far North, to explore the frozen wastes and collect specimens of Arctic plant, marine, bird, and animal life; and rocks and meteoric iron ore for the American Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institute, Field Museum, and Bronx Zoo and Botanical Gardens. Exploration was to be made of sections that were then blank on the maps of the far North.

The expedition made its first stop at Brigus, Newfoundland, the home of Captain Bartlett, where his mother still lives. As we entered Conception Bay we sighted our first iceberg in the distance, and it appeared to be as high as a New York skyscraper. We did not realize then that we were to see hundreds more of all sizes, shapes, and colors; but they were, in fact, as common as lilies in a pond. After a few hours the *Morrissey* docked at Brigus, where the whole town came out in force to

welcome us; and after submitting to the usual customs and immigration officers, we went ashore.

Three days were spent there loading fresh water, additional supplies and equipment, and placing the "ice barrel" at the top of the foremast. From this "ice barrel" the ship was navigated through the ice-fields. The entire crew lived in or near Brigus, and had a chance to visit their families, while I seized the opportunity to look over the country.

The first thing that impressed me was to see all traffic traveling on the left side of the streets and roads, as in England, although Newfoundland is the only place on the continent in which this custom prevails. The coast line was very beautiful, with high rocky brownstone cliffs rising out of the water. Small fishing villages hidden in the valleys afford good harbors for the fishing fleets, cod fishing being the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The cod are salted, dried, and then exported to Spain and South America.

The natives were a hardy-looking people, with large families; poor but very polite, and all had the decided English accent. Roads and schools were poor, but the churches were better. Very few cows, pigs, or chickens were noted, but there were hundreds of sheep and goats, very small horses and two-wheeled carts. Of the population of 271,685, one half live on the coast between Cape Race and St. Johns. The interior is uninhabited, and mostly unexplored.

On July 4th the *Morrissey* sailed out of Conception Bay and headed for the open sea and Greenland. We had intended to follow the coast line northward for a few days, but when we reached the Straits of Belle Isle and the Labrador, ice conditions were so bad that Captain Bartlett changed his course and headed for Cape Farewell on the southern tip of Greenland. About midway between Cape Chidley on the Labrador and Cape Farewell, ice conditions improved to such an extent that the *Morrissey* was able to follow the 56th meridian northward. About this time the north winds, fresh off the ice and fresher from the Pole, struck us and we were not long in changing to our heaviest woolen clothes. As the *Morrissey* neared the Arctic Circle the days lengthened and the nights became shorter, so that when we crossed it on July 14th we entered a realm of perpetual daylight

and sunshine. So much daylight and sun bothered me more or less until I became acclimated to it. Without watching the ship's time, one would hardly know whether it was midnight or noon, as the sun shone brightly at both times.

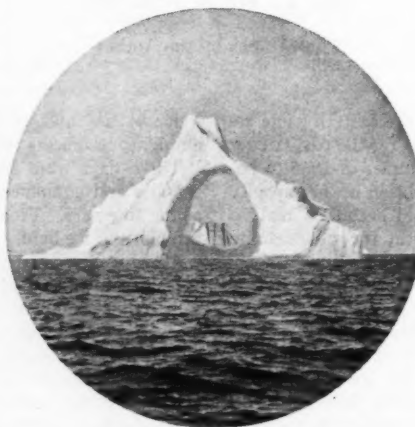
While proceeding off the southwest coast of Greenland, we sighted in the distance a huge triangular-shaped iceberg that appeared to have a large hole through the center. Closer inspection proved this to be correct, so overboard went one of our whale boats, and while the *Morrissey* sailed back and forth near the freak berg, we took a few hundred feet of moving picture film, and many stills.

At midnight July 15th, with the sun shining in all its glory, the *Morrissey* dropped anchor in Godhavn Harbor on Disco Island, capital of all Greenland, 2750 miles from New York. Shortly thereafter the Danish port officer, accompanied by a few Eskimos, boarded us and requested our papers for examination. As Captain Bartlett had special permission from Denmark to land on any part of Greenland, the Danish officer extended our personnel every courtesy and permitted us to land. Before we had a chance to drop one of our whale boats from the davits, dozens of Eskimos in their kayaks swarmed around our ship and finally boarded her at the invitation of Captain Bartlett, where they were treated to crackers and tea.

Later I went ashore with Captain Bartlett, Dr. Soutter, our ship's sur-



A GLIMPSE OF THE SHORELINE OF LABRADOR



geon, and Jack Angel, our photographer, where our papers were viséed by Governor Rosendahl. We then called on Dr. Pursild, the Danish doctor and a scientist of note. Godhavn is built on very rocky and uneven ground, with one small supply store and one very small church. There were, however, a wireless station used for official business with the mother country only, hundreds of huskies (sled dogs), and many meat racks filled with meat.

Greenland is divided into three sections: Southern, Central, and Northern, and each is ruled by a Governor appointed by Denmark. Godhavn on Disco Island is the capital of the central section as well as the capital of all Greenland, while Thule is the capital of the northern section. No ships or persons are permitted to call or land on Greenland without permission from the Danish Government, except in case of emergency. Bona fide scientists and explorers only are permitted to land, and they are supported and protected

ICEBERG OFF GREENLAND WEST COAST

by the Danish Government. There are no railways, cars, hotels, public houses, restaurants, shops, police, coinage, trees, horses, cows, pigs, cats, chickens, or agricultural crops. Some moss, greens, and stunted flowers grow along the rocky coasts. There are, however, wireless stations, motor boats, fish-curing houses, and schools, all run and controlled by the Government.

LEFT: ESKIMOS IN KAYAKS, GREENLAND WEST COAST; RIGHT: SHORELAND OF LABRADOR

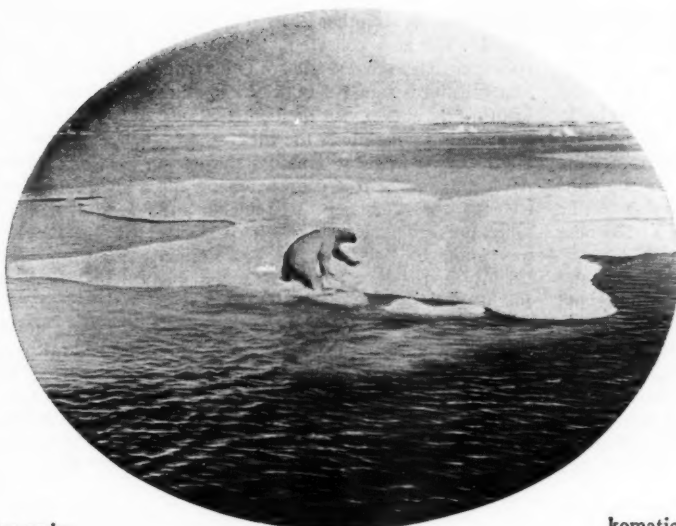


The continent, or island so called, has an area of approximately 839,781 square miles, it being about nine times as large as Great Britain, with a population of 16,869, of which 96 per cent are Eskimos. Both coasts are fairly well known but little is known of the interior, although it has been crossed. The ice cap which covers the entire interior, known as "Greenland's Icy Mountains," is over 9000 feet above sea level and tapers to 1500 feet toward the coasts, where the rocks rise precipitously from the water or ice. There are not many places along the west coast where it is safe to land, for even a small boat would soon be dashed to pieces on the rocky shores. We found hordes of mosquitoes of the large black variety, and they surely could bite!

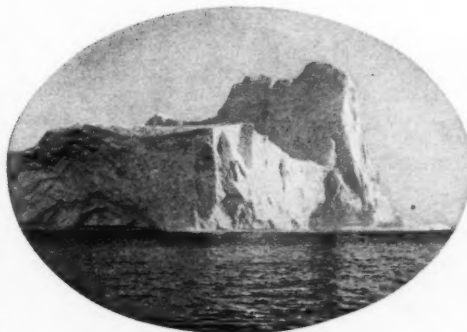
The population at Godhavn is 99 per cent Eskimo, and although the natives appeared to be civilized enough to live in small houses, yet

ICEBERG OFF GREENLAND WEST COAST

they dressed in the conventional Eskimo garb—sealskin boots, bearskin pants, and sealskin shirts. Men, women, and children dressed alike. They were crazy for cigarettes and soap, and would eat anything offered them at any time. They are meat-eaters, and live on whale, walrus, seal, and polar bear, the meat of



LIVE POLAR BEAR ON ICE OFF ELLESMERE LAND

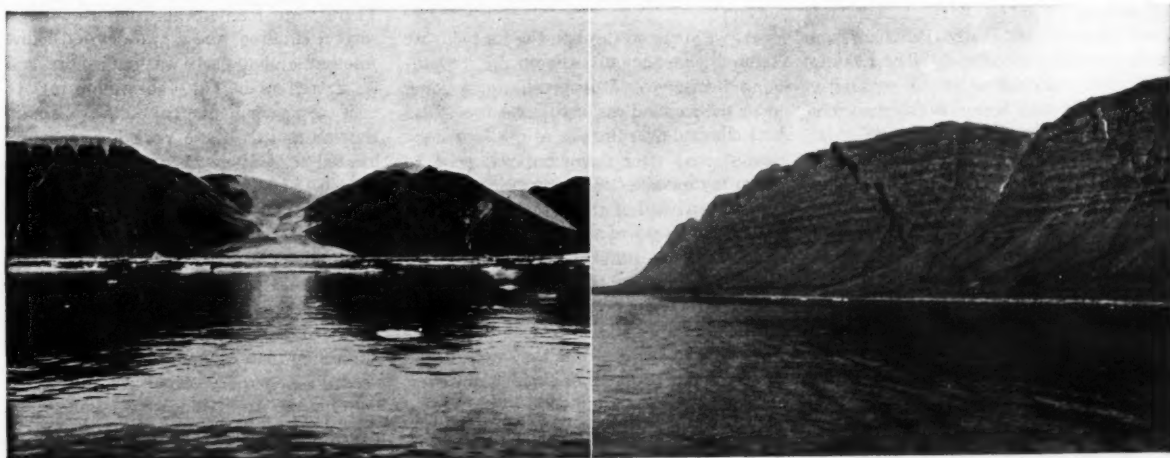


which is cut into small strips, dried, and then frozen. As table ware and cooking utensils are unknown to them, the meat is eaten by placing one end of the strip in the mouth, holding it with the left hand, and drawing a sculping knife across it in front, thereby cutting off a chunk. Oftentimes a kill is not permitted even to cool, so anxious are they to get at it. The meat serves as food for them and their dogs, while the skins and hides are used for summer houses, clothing, bedding, sewing, kayaks,

komaticks (winter sledges), dog harness, harpoon lines, and about everything else. They drink the oil, hot or cold, from the seals and whales, and also utilize it for heating and lighting. The ivory from the walrus and narwhal is used for harpoon tips, fleshing knives, spear tips, parts for kayaks and komaticks, needles, etc. The Eskimo women also make some exquisite carvings of the ivory.

An Eskimo will see that his dogs are fed before himself, as they are his only means of transportation when everything is frozen solid, and without them he would be helpless and might starve. They are beautiful specimens of the true Eskimo or sledge dog; rough, ready, savage, and always ready to fight on the instant. They are kept tied to keep them away from the meat racks, and from chewing up the skin tents, kayaks, and komaticks.

LEFT: SHORELAND OF ELLESMERE LAND; RIGHT: SHORELINE OF GREENLAND WEST COAST



The men hunt and fish only; the women do all other work. An Eskimo family consists usually of not more than two children, and more often only one. The babies are carried in sealskin pouches on the backs of their mothers, thereby enabling the women to go about their work. An Eskimo girl marries very young, but the boy must first prove to her mother and father that he can provide for her, by killing a polar bear and bringing it to the village.

An Eskimo hunts with the harpoon, and with it he takes the seal, walrus, whale, and polar bear. The harpoon tip has a sharp steel blade attached to one end and a long sealskin line to the other, the latter being also fastened to a whole sealskin inflated with air. The tip of the line attached is thrown by means of a long wooden shaft, with such deadly effect that it enters the seal, walrus, or other animal. The Eskimo then moves off a safe distance in his kayak, and calmly waits for his prey to wear itself out and die. It cannot sink or get away, when once harpooned, because of the inflated bag. Of course the wooden shaft releases itself and is recovered. Some of the Eskimos had guns of the old muzzle-loader and falling-block variety, that evidently had been discarded by some army many years before. All were single-shot, and of about .40 caliber. Powder, ball, and cartridges were as scarce as roses at the North Pole.

The language of the Eskimos is just a garble of words that meant nothing to us. It is claimed that it is very difficult to master because of the many words that mean the same thing. Captain Bartlett could talk some Eskimo, but Billy Pritchard, our cook, was quite adept at it. The Eskimos are a very interesting people—primitive and friendly, and were delighted to have their pictures taken.

The *Morrissey* steamed out of Godhavn Harbor the night of July 16th, and headed north along Disco Island to locate some of the precious meteoric iron ore for the Smithsonian Institute. The Danish officials advised Captain Bartlett about its location, and a few hours steaming took us to the spot. The writer went ashore with a landing party, and soon located a small quantity of the ore, in small pieces. It was carefully transferred to the *Morrissey*, and packed in copper tanks filled with alcohol. It is claimed that the ore will disintegrate

if exposed to air other than that where found. We also collected specimens of rocks peculiar to that section of Greenland. Many sea birds, king eider ducks, and other wildfowl that never visit the United States, were seen nesting along the rocky shores. Some were taken for museum purposes. After catching a few codfish among the icebergs, the *Morrissey* lifted anchor and sailed north, following the west coast. It was midnight, but the sun was shining brightly in the East, while the moon was full in the West.

Ever pushing northward, carefully wending our way through the ice fields and bergs, we passed Umanak Fjord at Latitude 74 degrees north, the Duck Islands—breeding grounds of the eider ducks, and sailed into Melville Bay. This was the first time the *Morrissey* was ever able to

old reliable .33 Winchester, which was found to be very satisfactory. There are three distinct species of seals, known as hood, harp, and floe rats in this section of the Arctic. The hoods are the largest, and have the finest fur and the best meat.* Seal meat is dark red in color and is quite tasty when cooked, although I was not especially fond of it. However, it is the main meat diet of the Eskimos and the expeditions that winter in the Arctic.

In Melville Bay we took our first polar bear specimens. To stop those big bears from a moving ship, when they were headed for parts unknown, was not as easy as it looked, but the .33 Winchester again ran true to form, and anchored them on the spot. None of them required a second shot. They surely could travel over the ice. Their meat was very good when

properly cooked, but tasted altogether different from the meat of land bears. We had the good fortune to see them stalk and catch seals—their main food supply. The oil from the seals accounts for the yellow stain on their otherwise white fur. Thousands of "little auks" were around the ship—flying, in the water, and on the ice; and some were obtained for specimens.

After pushing out of the Melville Bay ice fields, the *Morrissey* dropped anchor off Cape York, and was soon boarded by Ootah, the only living Eskimo who went to the Pole with Admiral Peary in 1909. I went ashore with some of our personnel, and found



ESKIMO DOGS OF GREENLAND

enter this bay. Attempting to enter last year, she was held fast in the ice for ten days.

As we steamed through the ice fields we sighted a number of seals on the ice sunning themselves. It looked like easy going over the ice, and easier to get a few seals; so I climbed over the side of the *Morrissey* and started after them, but was soon to learn my mistake. The rough ice was bad to begin with, but those seals were wiser than I. Instead of crawling along on my stomach, I just stumbled along, and before I knew it most of the seals had dropped through their air holes. When they came up to breathe I had a few shots, but immediately after being struck they went to the bottom, and I lost all of them. However, I learned a lesson, and found they had to be shot dead on the ice or it was good-bye seals. They came easy after that with my

four or five families of Eskimos living in sod and rock huts, mostly underground. There were many beautiful husky dogs, several children, and a two-day-old baby. Another landing party was put ashore, and we started up the 1500-foot wall of rock to visit the Peary monument built by Captain Bartlett and the Cape York Eskimos, and located at Latitude 75.55.30 north, Longitude 63.30.00 west. It was a hard and back-breaking climb up and over the five miles of rocks and glaciers, but we made the grade. As soon as we arrived at the 85-foot shaft, everyone began to peel off his clothes, as we were wet through from the hard grind; but no sooner were the clothes off than back on they went, and we needed a fire to keep from freezing. Such is life in the Arctic, but we were on top of the ice-cap, where temperatures drop to 95 degrees below zero. From this elevation

the ice-cap with its snow-covered mountains and glaciers was a picture no artist could hope to depict. Here was the home of the barren land caribou years ago, but few are left there now although many antlers are scattered about. Arctic hare and white fox home here, but the fur of the fox was a bluish white, and not prime at this time of the year.

The Morrissey steamed out of Cape York that night, always heading northward. The following day anchor was dropped in Parker Snow Bay, where the crew loaded fresh water from a glacier and we saw our first red snow. Here we found a roving Eskimo village of skin tents for five families and their dogs. With water tanks refilled, the Morrissey continued northward and dropped anchor off Thule, capital of North Greenland. She was immediately boarded by Governor Nielsen, the Danish doctor, and a crew of Eskimos, although it was early midnight according to ship time, which was several hours ahead of New York time. The Governor gave our personnel permission to land, and invited Captain Bartlett, Dr. Soutter, Jack Angel, and the writer to his home for dinner. After dinner I cruised around the village and located a combination church and hospital, saw many Eskimo children and husky dogs, and of course the wireless station. Scattered over the uneven rocky ground were about a dozen small red buildings with green roofs, where some of the Eskimos lived. Although this is the most northern settlement on Greenland, where there are white men, the Eskimos appeared to be of a better class and more prosperous than those observed farther south, due no doubt to better hunting country as evidenced by their bearskin and sealskin clothes. After exchanging courtesies with the Governor and his aides, the Morrissey lifted anchor and proceeded north again through the ice fields.

The next day or two found us entering Whale Sound headed for Inglefield Fiord, where we were to attempt to obtain the narwhal specimens for the Field Museum. Once in the Fiord, we sighted several narwhals, but as no white man has been known to take one, Captain Bartlett pushed the Morrissey through the ice shoreward, where we took aboard six Eskimo hunters and their kayaks. After a lot of Eskimo jabbering and sign talk, Billy our cook made them understand that we wanted a

male, a female, and a baby narwhal, and that they would be paid with tea, tobacco, sugar, and crackers. This trade evidently suited them to perfection, and away they went in different directions, while the Morrissey dropped anchor near Academy Bay. The Eskimos were to harpoon the narwhals and we were to do the shooting, which was accomplished according to schedule. I am well satisfied that those Eskimos could have taken the three narwhals in three hours, but they were just cute enough to prolong the trip because they were being well fed on the Morrissey and had a good place to sleep. Consequently, they took three days to get the three we wanted, but they were fine specimens. The baby narwhal obtained had not been born over two or three hours.

I discovered that shooting narwhals was

large, wide, and forked. The meat is dark red, with creamy white fat of very fine texture. The males have a long, sharp, ivory tusk protruding from the left side of the upper jaw, which attains a length up to 9 feet and tapers off from the head to a sharp point. It is rounded and has the effect of being twisted, although it is very straight and strong. It is believed that this tusk is used to break holes through the ice in order that the female may not suffocate, as both species must come to the surface every so often for air. Their ears are so small that they can hardly be located, and the eyes are very small, too. They feed on very small fish. They range in weight from 1100 to 1400 pounds. The females are lighter in color than the males, and more spotted. The calf we obtained weighed 120 pounds, was three feet long, had not

any spots, and was slate blue in color.

We steamed out of Englefield Fiord four days later, stopping on the way to put our Eskimo hunters ashore at their village—the most northern in the world. Captain Bartlett gave them some wood, tools, nails, cooking utensils, and other useful things, and the meat from the narwhals. It was here that I saw the first and only American-made rifle on the whole trip—a Model 1895 Winchester carbine brought North in 1905 by one of the Peary expeditions. It was owned by and in the possession of Tungwee, the last of the Peary dogsled drivers. Although in good condition, except

the outside, Tungwee had not seen a cartridge for it in many years.

Up to this time our wireless had been in constant contact with the New York area and the east coast of the United States, but in a few days we lost all contacts except with England, Russia, and the west coast of the United States. For the next week or ten days all our messages were relayed through Russia, England, and Tacoma, Washington.

Steaming out of Englefield Fiord into Baffin Bay, we decided it was time to have some roast duck on our menu, so we put two whale boats over the side of the Morrissey, and pulled far enough away from her to be out of shotgun range. Ducks were in the air everywhere, and we had no trouble in bagging enough for a few meals.

Strange as it may seem, we ran out of
(Continued on page 32)



ESKIMO WOMEN AND BABIES, INGLEFIELD FIORD, GREENLAND—
MOST NORTHERN HABITATION IN THE WORLD

not shooting polar bears. They could take more punishment than anything I ever saw before. Shooting them through the head from the side had no more effect than so many pebbles thrown at them. An Eskimo finally made me understand that they had to be shot in the head from above, and just back of the blow-hole. Changing from light bullets to the Peters 225-grain belted, did the trick, although it took some clever manoeuvring with our whale boat to get in the right position. I tried the .33 Winchester on a large male narwhal, and one shot finished it.

As there were no complete narwhal specimens in this country, perhaps a description of this rare species might be of some interest. They attain a length up to 16 feet, and are rock gray in color with white spots on the sides. They have a white stomach, a blunt head with a very small mouth underneath, and a tail that is

The Struggles of a New Club

By RAY CARVER

THE local rifle club had faded into a ghost, almost. There had been but little interest for two years; practically none for several months. The equipment was idle, and would be relinquished to the N. R. A. in a very short time.

Those were the conditions a group of us faced more than a year ago. We hastily reorganized, fanned the sparks of interest, elected new officers, and began plans for reviving the sick club. Our assets were pretty meager, and our obstacles large and numerous. We did have some equipment: two '03 Service rifles, two M1 Springfields, some target-carriers and material, and some run-down ranges.

Our election of officers was decidedly hasty. We didn't bother with formalities very much. We all decided that what we wanted was a rifle club for shooting. We knew one of the main reasons why the old club had sunk to such low depths: It had, in reality, been merely a side issue to a sort of trapshooting social organization. In order properly to paint a picture of conditions, I shall explain a turkey shoot they held. The shoot was advertised, and I went. I won a chicken, too,—by placing my name in a tiny square along with some ten others, also in squares, and letting a man shoot at the entire card at thirty yards with a shotgun. My square happened to have the most shot in it. Several turkeys were disposed of via a "Keno" game, but there wasn't a rifle fired all day.

So we decided to spend all of our time and what little money we had, to get ready to shoot. We didn't have any hard and fast rules governing the club, our meetings were held in back rooms as we had no clubhouse, and those meetings were strictly informal. As it was still winter, and in our part of the country outside ranges are not available much before June, we decided to do some indoor shooting as soon as possible. It was quite a job to get going with the material, or rather the lack of material, we had.

Our indoor range was in an old barn, and we soon learned how people came to coin the phrase "cold as a barn." Those first few shoots could hardly be called enjoyable. Our target-carrier was improvised, the lighting was poor, we had no shooting mats, the club officers didn't know what they were supposed to do, and we were using a wide variety of rifles and ammunition.

The shoots were not conducted with smoothness. Each time a string was fired all participants, and about two-thirds of the audience, would make a rush for the

carriers. Then a heated discussion would follow as to why that shot was low or this one at nine o'clock, and the entire club would wait until these various questions were settled before a new set of targets went up.

Then there was that trouble of different men using the same gun, and each having his own sight-setting.

In order to shoot a string during those first meets one had to have a lot of patience and even more tolerance. Naturally, scores were low. Most of us were new at the game. Most of us entertained a secret conviction that scope sights, fancy-priced target rifles, and padded shooting-coats were fads of mentally-warped enthusiasts. Some of the fellows even disdained to use the sling.

Gradually, however, a dim light began to break through stubborn resistance. We soon observed that every good score was made with one of the M1 Springfields. It was hard to admit that our pet squirrel gun wouldn't group closely enough to make a decent score, but we had to admit it in the end. We found, too, that plinking ammunition wasn't made for close target work.

Then a visitor attended one of our shoots. He was a member of a club in a neighboring town, and he brought his outfit along: a standard 52 Winchester with Lyman 5A scope. He let some of us shoot the gun, and we began to see that proper equipment did make a huge difference.

So we began looking up data and prices. But most of us couldn't think of putting out from seventy-five to one hundred dollars for a rifle and sight, so we turned inventors, and our club suddenly blossomed out with some startling innovations in target-shooting equipment. The telescope tube from a farm level was mounted on a Savage Sporter; a 10-power draw-tube telescope was rebuilt into a rifle scope sight; a used Stevens scope found a home with one of the members. Another member bought a new 52 fitted with a Lyman 5A.

Of course we had our troubles. All of this new equipment was strange to us, and a fearful amount of fussing around was done at every shoot. But scores began slowly to improve, and we visited our neighbor club and shot a shoulder-to-shoulder match with them. Our score was way down, but we picked up some tips.

The indoor season passed and we began to work on a new outdoor range. It was slow going. Our location was miles from

town, and it proved difficult to get the fellows out to work. I might say here that due to a rather hard year financially, we decided to keep the club dues down to a minimum; in fact they were only one dollar a year. So we had no funds to use.

Eventually, although it was well along in the fall, we finished the outdoor range and began preparations for a .30-caliber qualification shoot. And, eventually, we finished that too, even though we did have to beg the members to get out and shoot.

That fall we planned to enter a district gallery telegraphic tournament which usually runs most of the winter. We entered a team in C class, the shooting to run for eleven consecutive weeks. A new Savage '33 target rifle was purchased by one of our men, and he bought a used 5A to go with it. Another member bought a used Stevens heavy-barrel target rifle fitted with a Stevens 6-power scope.

Our team began to turn in good scores for our class; but things were not moving very smoothly. There seemed to be a lot of petty difficulties within the club. Our shoots moved with aggravating slowness; business meetings were more or less jokes.

Financially we were always flat. Even with dues at a dollar a year several members failed to pay up. But we struggled along to finish our tournament shooting, finally ending up in third place for our division, which wasn't bad, everything considered. But the club was showing grave symptoms of heading for the wall again.

Two more new guns were ordered by members, this time heavy-barrel 52's equipped with 10-power "Targetspots." That much at least was encouraging, and several members of the club entered a county small-bore shoot and had a fine time, even though no awards were won.

But it was becoming more and more obvious that our club needed an overhauling; so we began looking for the most glaring faults, and found many. Our annual requisition to the N. R. A. was given liberal consideration. We hashed over the club's difficulties, and called a special meeting to elect new officers. We worked out a rigid constitution and set of by-laws; and from past experience we knew a lot of things to put into that constitution. We decided that a small group of live members at three dollars a year was better than trying to keep a large membership by maintaining ridiculously low dues. We adopted an initiation fee of two dollars; and we obtained a place in which to hold business meetings, and

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A Day With the Squirrels

By H. A. DONALDSON

EARLY one bright, crisp October morning two men left the small town in the valley, and drove up the winding gravel road that led to the top of Shoemaker Hill. They were squirrel-hunters, and had been informed by a farmer friend that the grays were there in goodly numbers, busy gathering acorns and walnuts.

The first faint streak of gray dawn found them parking the car in a lane at the edge of the woods. White-painted signs on the trees along the road gave evidence that the woods were posted, but the squirrel-hunters paid little heed to this. During the spring and summer months they had hunted woodchucks in the adjacent fields of clover and alfalfa, and had earned the good will of the owner of the woods, who had given them permission to hunt on his posted land at any time. Most farmers will be found willing to allow a woodchuck-hunter to shoot on their land during the fall hunting season in return for good work done in destroying vermin during the summer.

Both squirrel-hunters were quite expert in the use of the rifle. One of them, an experienced chuck-hunter, was using an old .25-20 single-shot Maynard target rifle,—the first rifle ever made to use this one-time very popular cartridge. A light 2½-power Lyman Junior telescope was mounted on the barrel, as well as a small white ivory-bead front sight. A vernier peep sight with hunting aperture was fastened to the tang. This rifle had been fitted with a small firing-pin, and with modern components was fully as accurate at squirrel-hunting ranges as any of the more modern rifles. For squirrels the owner used the 74-grain Loverin round-nose gas-checked bullet, with 5 grains of Hercules Unique powder.

The other man, a great crow-hunter, was using a heavy-barrel Savage Sporter in .22-Hornet caliber. This rifle carried a 3-power Fecker small-game telescope on the barrel, and the ammunition consisted of the 45-grain Loverin round-nose gas-check bullet and 7½ grains of Hercules No. 2400 powder.

These round-nose gas-check bullets as made by Mr. Loverin give remarkable accuracy and ample killing power, yet do not mutilate a squirrel. A gray squirrel should be hit in the head, neck, or shoulders for a sure kill, for they will carry away a severe wound if hit through the middle parts.

In a squirrel rifle the greatest possible accuracy is essential. This means carefully-prepared ammunition, while good

holding on the part of the shooter is of course equally necessary. With telescope sight it is possible to do finer shooting because one can see better when holding for head shots. Also a scope is an aid in finding the squirrels when in hiding.

Both rifles had been carefully sighted-in to hit exact center at 50 yards, and with the loads used either rifle would keep five shots in a circle the size of a penny at this range. Both shooters had also been practicing carefully at 50 yards, offhand, in preparation for the long-awaited squirrel season.

The two agreed to hunt through both sections of the wood which covered the long ridge, and then work back along the lower portion, to the car, for lunch. The sun was just peeping over the eastern horizon, and the grays were already at work on their morning meal. A mist hung in the lowlands, but up on the hilltop it was clear. The lively barking of the grays could be heard on every side, with now and then the chir-r-r of the smaller reds.

The riflemen had apparently found good hunting right at the beginning, so, selecting positions some hundred yards apart, they sat down to await the first shot. The wood on the ridge was quite open, the trees being tall and some distance apart. The light was growing stronger, and with the sun at their backs, they would not only soon be able to find a squirrel through the glasses, but the cross-hairs in the telescopes would show up clearly.

The chuck-hunter was able to discern a slight movement in the branches of the tree overhead, and then an acorn fell at his feet. Shortly after, a gray was seen coming down the trunk of the tree, but a movement on the part of the hunter sent the squirrel madly around to the other side, and up into the branches.

All was still again, until a shot was heard from the direction of the crow-hunter, who soon held up a squirrel—the first kill.

The chuck-hunter now saw a gray on the ground, some distance away. It was busy digging through the leaves, moving about in the graceful though jerky manner peculiar to squirrels. This squirrel ran up into a tree and out on one of the lower limbs, where it sat up and began barking. The distance was nearly 40 yards, but the chuck-hunter, sitting with his back against the tree-trunk with his elbows on his knees, held the cross-hairs full-center on the squirrel's head, and carefully eased off the trigger. At the crack of the rifle the squirrel seemed to shudder and shrink up into itself; then it dropped, straight as an

arrow, to the ground. There was no need to look to see where that gray was hit, for that is the way they usually act when shot through the brain.

Another shot was heard from the crow-hunter, who had worked his way out to the edge of the wood. This was followed by two more shots, and the raucous calling of crows could be heard in the distance. The crow-hunter had not been able to resist the chance for a shot, and had gone to investigate. Then he returned, carrying two dead crows, walking along the stone wall looking for a squirrel he had shot. The chuck-hunter went over to help in the search, and soon the dead squirrel was found. They followed along the old stone wall, the chuck-hunter killing another squirrel on the way. When they had reached the fence corner at the edge of the wood they sat down to rest. The owner of the wood had been repairing his fence in the fields below, and hearing the shooting, came to investigate.

After a hearty greeting he invited the hunters down to the farmhouse for dinner, which invitation they declined with thanks, explaining that they had their lunch with them in the car. The farmer was interested in the rifles, especially the Savage Hornet, he never having seen one of these before. When the small cartridge was shown him he remarked in a joking way that it was hardly large enough for serious hunting. But the crow-hunter told him that if he would find a piece of metal of some sort, he would demonstrate what the little rifle would do. An old broken shovel was located, and propped up near a fence post; and the crow-hunter proceeded to shoot at it with a high-speed load with soft-nose bullet. The little bullet cut a clean round hole, nearly twice its own diameter, through the thickest part of the blade, to the farmer's un concealed amazement. Then several shots were taken at a small stone out in the meadow nearly one hundred yards away, and a puff of gray dust registered each hit. Whereat the little rifle was again examined, with even greater interest.

Before the farmer left for lunch he told the hunters that very recently he had had several sheep killed during the night by dogs running at large. These dogs had been seen on several occasions, he said, the pack being led by a large German shepherd or police dog; and the hunters promised to be on the lookout for the killers.

After lunch, and a quiet smoke, a few more grays were killed in the course of

(Continued on page 33)



ONE BY ONE THEY DROPPED OUT, UNTIL AT 600 YARDS NO ONE WAS LEFT BUT MY WIFE

My Wife Learns to Shoot

By VERNON M. NIDEVER

LIKE many other gun fans, I would rather shoot than eat; consequently when I joined our local rifle club I began to spend all of my spare time on the range. Starting in kind of easy, thinking that all I required was my sporting rifle, I soon found that if I expected to compete with the veteran shooters on the range, I would need more than that. So it wasn't long before I had accumulated one .30-'06 Springfield as issued, for my rapid fire gun; one .30-'06 National Match Springfield; one .30-'06 pressure-barrel with double set triggers and scope; one 52 Winchester with scope mountings; one .45 Colt automatic; one .38 Officers' Model Colt; one .22 Smith & Wesson target pistol, single shot; a set of reloading tools; a pair of scales, and what have you. Not to mention the little black bag I had rigged up to carry all my small treasures; elbow pads and gun rests, cleaning rags, grease, and a bit of camphor to blacken the sights; till I had so many things that I couldn't carry them all, and when I went to the range my wife had to come along to help carry my many belongings to the firing-point.

As long as she had to come along anyway we thought she might just as well make herself useful, so she became official scorekeeper for the club. After about a year of this she began to get restless, and longed for new worlds to conquer.

As gun after gun was added to my collection I began to salve my conscience, when bringing home a new addition, by

saying: "Look, Dear, I have bought you a nice new Springfield."

I having spent many winter evenings at rapid-fire snapping practice on the living-room floor, my wife had tried it out herself, skinning both elbows on the rug while sliding into the prone position. Because she could not close her left eye without shutting her right, she decided she would have to shoot left-handed, making the manipulation of the bolt-action rifle as difficult as possible. As a youngster when shooting a .22 rifle with her brother, the latter used always to hold her left eye shut; but how could I do that? However, she became surprisingly proficient, and began to take an interest in the proper adjustment of the sling strap, micrometer readings, etc.

Well, one day during a rapid-fire match she climbed down off the scorekeeper's perch, saying: "I guess I'll try out one of my new guns", and to my horror picked up my National Match Springfield—my most treasured possession, over which I had spent hours on winter evenings, polishing the stock with boiled linseed oil and elbow grease until it shown like satin. As tactfully as possible I got it away from her and handed her my rapid-fire Springfield, explaining that it was already sighted-in, etc.

With all the aplomb of a veteran she took her place on the firing-line, and left-handedly pulled off a perfect score of ten shots at 200 yards in the sitting position. Not only within the time limit of one minute, but with twelve seconds to spare.

From then on she burned up more powder than I could get measured out during the week. With the able coaching of Harry W. T. Ross, Colonel Masury, and Harry Van Winkle—not to mention myself, she rapidly became a hand in the Santa Barbara Rifle Club, and took out a membership, becoming the only woman member of that club.

Though more or less accustomed to shooting a small-bore rifle, she had never before fired a high-powered gun. Shooting left-handed, she manipulated the bolt as rapidly as any of the right-handers, though this necessitated removing the gun from her shoulder after each shot in order to reach over the top. A hundred rounds a day with the Army Springfield seemed to cause her not the least discomfort; which has caused me to wonder many times why a husky, naturally-upholstered man requires so much shoulder padding on his shooting jacket.

Eventually our club traveled to Santa Paula to shoot the "A" Qualification Course, and my wife went along. This course consists of seventy shots, fired as follows: Ten shots offhand at 200 yards; ten shots rapid-fire at 200 yards, sitting position; five shots kneeling, five shots sitting, and ten shots rapid-fire from the prone position at 300 yards; ten slow-fire and ten rapid-fire at 500 yards, prone position, and ten shots slow-fire with sand-bag rest at 600 yards.

Hoping to make "marksman," she surprised us all by qualifying as "sharp-

(Continued on page 28)

Concerning the National Matches

The Statistical Office

By MAJ. B. F. MILLS

Executive Officer National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; Director of Civilian Marksmanship

IF WE leave aside the question of the competitor's physical well being, we may say that the Statistical Office at the National Matches is the heart of the whole thing. From the taking of entries to the posting of final official bulletins, the entire activities of the shooter center around the Statistical Office. Of necessity some one is on duty there 24 hours every day, and each of the various groups puts in an average day of 14 to 16 hours. The personnel of the Statistical Office includes addressograph operators, typists, mimeograph machine operators, "card writers," runners, range statistical officers and squadding officers. You will generally find the personnel grouped into several sections. The typical set-up, including a complaint section, an entry section, a squadding section, and a bulletin section. Every competitor who registers has an addressograph stencil prepared and placed in the file so that whenever he enters a match his official score card can be stamped from the addressograph plate. This insures that a man who enters the first match and appears on the official bulletin as John Jones will continue to be John Jones through the entire tournament. As entries come in for the various matches, these addressograph plates are pulled out and put to work. Then the squadding starts.

One of the most interesting missions given the Statistical Officer at the National Matches is that of assigning competitors to targets in such manner that their time of firing in any one caliber .30 match will not conflict with their time of firing in any other caliber .30 match in which they are entered the same day.

This process is called squadding and is no doubt familiar to everyone who has attended a rifle or pistol match of any kind. "To squad," according to the dictionary, means "to arrange in small groups." When you squad a match, you break down or arrange in small groups or "squads."

It is in connection with squadding at the National Matches, as witnessed by me as Statistical Officer during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, that this article is written. My contact during those years with com-

This is the second of a series of articles briefly describing some of the activities behind the scenes at the National Matches. Hundreds of officers and enlisted men work "around the clock" at Camp Perry in order to make it possible for the competitors to eat, sleep, and shoot. It is probable that none of the laborers behind the scenes work under such intense pressure and nerve strain as the Statistical Officer and his crew. Eighteen and 20-hour days are the rule with them rather than the exception. Last month we discussed National Match Finances. Next Month another phase of the planning and conduct of the Matches will be discussed by another well-qualified official.

petitors who visited the Statistical Office was agreeable and pleasant in every way. Sometimes they came to ask questions or to answer them, infrequently they came to protest, but always they came to get squadding tickets and discuss things relating to them. At times men have lost their squadding tickets and came to the Statistical Office the morning of the match for duplicates. When the score cards had not been sent to the range it was usually possible to assist them. But sometimes it was not, and I don't suppose those competitors brought home any trophies that day.

Squadding at Camp Perry depends, more than any other activity I know of there, on one man—the chief of the squadding section. He must plan the entire layout well in advance and he can do it better alone than with somebody else. In other activities, a second person can take up where the chief left off, but in squadding he cannot unless he is practically as well informed as the chief regarding the complete and detailed plans. For this reason, the chief makes his plans alone. He then goes over in complete and accurate detail with his understudy the plans he has formulated. Then if at the last minute he should become ill, the understudy can carry on.

No person can attempt to squad a match unless he has a vivid and correct mental picture of the entire Camp Perry range. There are safety factors on the flanks of each range to be considered and borne constantly in mind, for example, actual target numbers must be memorized—not just a certain number of targets on a flank. Sometimes the Executive Officer may direct that firing cease at a certain hour. If the hour is early, it will involve

more targets and more men to operate them. The Chief Range Officer may not have the targets or the men. Unless the Chief Range Officer and the Statistical Officer understand very nearly as one person, the capacity of the range and its limitations and the operating personnel situation, they may work at cross purposes.

In squadding there are two principles that are followed:

1st. The members of the same team entered in a match should be assigned to relays at intervals throughout the match so that varying conditions of light and wind may be encountered.

2nd. No two members of the same team should fire in the same match on adjacent targets at the same time.

The reasons for these rules are obvious. Perhaps you may recall an outstanding example of a violation of the first principle. A few years ago, the Leech Cup Match, which incidentally is one of the most difficult matches of all to squad, was fired on the first day. Due to unfortunate conditions, the last stage of the match did not finish until about 7:30 p. m. It was getting dark and whoever fired them had practically no chance. It happened that one team, I think the North Carolina National Guard, came upon the last relay and of course were out of luck. They could not see and won no medals. Like the defeated warriors of old, they were brought home upon their shields instead of bearing them. Of course they had a kick—not a valid protest, however—just got a tough break through error. They made no formal protest. What had probably happened was that the rubber band holding the team's cards had broken before squadding and these cards were placed for squadding in one relay as unattached competitors. This relay happened to be the last. In the case of unattached competitors it would have made no difference that they were all in one relay.

For a day's squadding, assume that the Wimbledon is to be fired all day on 140 targets, the Crowell in the morning on 90 targets and the Scott in the afternoon on about the same number as the Crowell.

The process of squadding would be

about as follows: Score cards have been stamped with the competitor's name, classification, etc., and all of his cards for the day's matches clipped together. The first match to be squadded is on top—in this case the Wimbledon. If he is a member of a team, his cards are further grouped with all men of his team. This is done with a rubber band because the bundles are too large for paper clips. Its purpose is to assure that the members of a single team are assigned different relays.

You will want to squad the Wimbledon first. It is the most important of the three matches and its cards are on top. It has, for example, 1680 entries and you are to use 140 targets. This means 12 relays. The first one begins at 7:30 a. m. and the last one finishes at 4:12 p. m.

Take your score cards, still clipped by individuals and by teams and release the team clipping. Make twelve piles (relays) of 140 cards each, distributing the members of teams into relays throughout the match.

By this simple process you have accomplished a great deal towards squadding the Wimbledon Match. Figuratively speaking, you have lined up twelve men behind each target. Each man will fire when the preceding man has finished. What remains to be done, is to enter on each man's card the number of the relay, the time and the target.

Each pile (relay) will take 30 minutes to fire and three to change. If the first begins at 7:30, it will finish at 8:00 and so on till the 12th relay begins at 3:42 p. m. and finishes at 4:12 p. m.

The chief of the squadding section will say to a card writer: "Take that first pile. It is relay 1, time 7:30. You will have targets 1 to 100 on the 1,000-yard range and 10 to 40 on the 800-yard range. Write it up." The card writer will do so. Other card writers will write up other relays until the 12th, beginning at 3:42 p. m., is finished.

Now the Wimbledon Match has been completely squadded. Its cards are still on top. The cards of each individual are still clipped together. Unclip the Wimbledon card from the top of each individual clipping and clip it to the bottom. This will leave the Crowell card on top. Remove from the table the cards of men entered in the Wimbledon only. You are finished with them.

Thus you have left on the table a certain number of cards in 12 piles of men who are entered in one or more of the two remaining matches. The singleton Wimbledon have been removed entirely. On the other hand, certain individuals are entered in the Crowell Match only. Place these cards on the table to be later squadded in the Crowell.

Assume that there are 1260 entries in the Crowell and that you are to use 90 targets. This will make 14 relays of 13

minutes each. It is apparent that if a man is firing the Wimbledon at 7:30 and finishing at 8:00, he cannot fire in the Crowell until about 8:30 or 9:00. Therefore, the shift to the Crowell relays must be carefully figured out in advance by the chief squadder. Moreover, you are using only 90 targets and a different relay time in the Crowell, 10 minutes to fire and three to change in the Wimbledon. The chief squadder has therefore prepared certain notes that must now be used.

The Crowell Match will finish at 10:29 a. m. and the Wimbledon at 4:12 p. m. It is apparent that any man firing in the Wimbledon after 10:29 a. m. can fire in the Crowell at any time at all because he is not occupied before that time. Therefore you do not worry over a conflict in time of these men. What you are concerned with, however, are those men in the Wimbledon firing before 10:29 a. m. who must also fire the Crowell. The 6th relay of the Wimbledon finishes at 10:48. Therefore you consider the first six relays only of the Wimbledon and fit them without conflict into the 14 relays of the Crowell. Relays 7 to 12 of the Wimbledon can fit into the Crowell anywhere and are considered last.

The chief squadder would therefore make notes about as follows: The 4th relay of the Wimbledon finishes at 9:42; the 5th at 10:15 and the 6th at 10:48 and I will place them in the first seven relays on the Crowell. Relays 1, 2 and 3 of the Wimbledon, I will place in the last 7 relays of the Crowell.

He would therefore say to a card writer: "Take Relay 4 of the Wimbledon. Place 90 cards in the 1st relay of the Crowell. Place all that are left in the 2nd Relay of the Crowell." To another card writer he would say: "Take Relay 5 of the Wimbledon. Place 90 cards in the 3rd relay of the Crowell. Place all that are left in the 4th relay of the Crowell." And thus he would continue until he had distributed the first six relays of the Wimbledon into the first 12 relays of the Crowell. The relays of the Crowell into which 90 cards have been placed are full and need no further attention. Relays 13 and 14 have no cards at all and alternate relays beginning with 2 are only partly complete. Therefore take the last 6 relays of the Wimbledon and all single Crowell cards and fill up the last two relays of the Crowell together with those other relays only partly complete until you have 14 relays of the Crowell with exactly 90 cards each.

What you have accomplished here is to transpose 12 relays of 140 targets each of the Wimbledon into 14 relays of 90 targets each of the Crowell without conflict in time. All that remains is to write the cards up. The chief squadder would say to a card writer: "Take the first pile. It is the 1st relay of the Crowell. You will

have targets 1 to 90. The time is 7:30." And thus all relays are written for the Crowell.

Assume that the Scott Match, in the afternoon, has the same number of entries and the same number of targets as the Crowell.

To squad the Scott Match, it is necessary to retrace steps to some extent. Any man finishing the Wimbledon in the morning can fire the Scott at any time in the afternoon. On the other hand, the men shooting the Wimbledon in the afternoon can fire in the Scott only at such times as will not conflict with their time in the Wimbledon. You reassemble the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th (afternoon relays) of the Wimbledon and squad them into the Scott exactly as you did the first six relays of the Wimbledon into the Crowell. The first seven relays of the Wimbledon (morning relays) can shoot at any time in the Scott and you use them to fill up incomplete relays of the Scott the same as you did for the Crowell. When cards for the Scott have been distributed into relays they are written up as before and the entire day's squadding has been completed. The cards are still clipped by individuals. You check them over hurriedly to avoid errors, tear off squadding tickets, reassemble the team and get them ready for distribution.

It is wise in any match to leave vacant targets here and there for resquadding.

It is not difficult for the chief of the squadding section to plan the squadding. This can be done with absolute accuracy. It is necessary, however, that he make complete notes of the relay groupings and stick to them regardless.

Where trouble sometimes arises is when a man writing up 140 cards for one relay may erroneously repeat a target number, 88 for example, and then you have two men shooting on the same target at the same time. Everybody on the range will hear of it at once it seems and think the squadding is haywire whereas it is only a very minor and a very human error. All of which simply adds to the fact that squadding is a very interesting and intriguing part of the National Matches.

While all the above appears quite simple in the telling, it can readily be appreciated that the men doing this job work under extreme tension, and must of necessity to do a great deal of their work while most of the camp is sound asleep.

After the squadding has been completed the score cards must be delivered to the range and to the proper scoring benches so that as each relay reports to the firing line at the designated time the scorers will have the score cards ready before them when the competitor starts shooting. As each relay finishes its firing the score cards must be gathered up and returned to the Bulletin Section in the Statistical Office,

(Continued on page 36)

My Favorite Loads

By G. G. HILL

SINCE my article "My Unsung Pal" appeared in the September, 1934, issue of the RIFLEMAN, I have received over five hundred communications from riflemen all over the country; and I am very grateful for the host of new shooting friends that these letters have brought into my life. I tabulated the questions asked in the first hundred letters, which included about all of the questions asked in the letters that followed. A large number of these men have had an opportunity since to try out the load discussed, and have sent me reports and targets. The enthusiasm expressed has been wonderful. The cheap load seems to have worked out finely for others in the Krag and in all .30-'06 rifles. One fellow reports a 2½-inch group at 200 yards in a .30-30. I had hardly expected that. Only in two cases did I receive unfavorable reports. One rifleman reports that his fine foreign-made .30-'06 is too tight in the throat to take the bullet properly. Another does not get the results he wishes, but I have not sufficient data upon which to base an explanation. This gives about 99.4% per cent enthusiasm; and the exceptions can be accounted for, as some rifles are just not suited for certain loads. When we have such a rifle we simple experiment until we find the right load for it.

I shall try to answer, in narrative form, some of the questions that have been asked by the many riflemen who have written me—and are still writing me. The ideas may be of interest to others who love the shooting game.

Because of its shape, the Pope bullet should not be sized, but should be shot just as cast. The base-band is much oversized, which is the secret of the bullet's perfect gas-seal and fine accuracy. It is a single-shot proposition, and should never be seated down into the case far enough to feed through the magazine, as this ruins the whole scheme of accuracy.

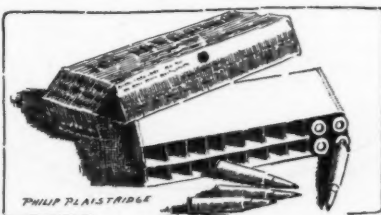
One simple and good way to assemble the Pope load is as follows: Use the empty case just as it comes from the rifle after firing; do not resize the neck of the case unless it is too tight to take the base of the Pope bullet. When I happen to get a tight neck, I insert the neck of a .25-20 case, and tap slightly, which opens the .30-caliber case a little. (Not one case in one hundred needs this, even when using my Sporter or Model 54 Winchester.) Next, decap and reprime the case, using any kind of primer that will fit. Then put in a .38 Special revolver case full of duPont No. 80 powder, insert the dry Pope bullet by hand, and push firmly

against the edge of the table or other flat surface, in order to fix the bullet firmly in the case. The bullet should seat only about one-half the depth of the base-band, which is not very much. Next, scrape the end of the seated bullet across the cold grease in your pie pan, getting a little ball of grease about the size of a pea on the end of the bullet. Hold the cartridge in the right hand, and revolve the bullet in the fingers of the left hand, moving it in and out of the fingers until the grease has been worked evenly into the grooves. You will become very skillful and fast at this after you get the knack of it.

Do all repriming as one job, all power-inserting as one job, all bullet-seating as one job; and then wash your hands. Place the finished loads nose-down in an army bandoleer, and you are ready to go out and shoot.

If your bullets are fairly hard you can pile the powder measure up a bit. If they are very hard you can use up to 15 or 16 grains of No. 80 before you encounter leading. If you can't get No. 80 use the same amount of duPont (bulk) Shotgun Smokeless, which is a pretty good substitute. For lead, use any scrap metal. Lead pipe is usually soft, but can be used. A little printer's type metal mixed with it is fine. Battery top bars are fine, and as a rule not too soft. For a cheap load, use whatever lead you have. I do. Experiment a bit until you get the very best combination of powder, lead, primer, grease, etc., for your rifle; then you will be happy.

Lyman sells a little re- and decapper for \$2 for the Krag, and you need no other tools whatever for this load. Cases last indefinitely, as they are not resized. Grease may be made from beeswax, tallow, and good vaseline or heavy oil. If it turns out too soft when cool, add more wax; and if too hard, add more oil. Gun grease has been used successfully, just as it comes, but it is expensive. Pure vaseline is O. K. in winter. "Plenty of tallow" is my motto, stiffening with beeswax or softening with good oil. Sometimes I do use a rather scientific compound, but can't see much difference in results.



Next to the Pope load, here are my tried-and-true favorite loads. They all require loading tools and technique for best results.

For the Krag:

Twenty-three grains of Hercules Lightning with 207-grain gas-check bullet. A little heavier powder charge makes it fine for deer. It is a nail-driver for accuracy with the 23-grain load, magazines well, is not a long-range load, but is a peach.

Forty grains of duPont No. 17½ and 190-grain .303 Savage soft-point bullet. Fast, accurate, and powerful enough for deer, bear, etc.

Forty grains of No. 17½ and 170-grain .30-30 soft-point bullet.

These fill all of my Krag needs. You may omit the last one, and I will get along well with the Pope, the 207-grain, and the 190-grain loads. Avoid all very short, light, and pointed bullets with the old Krag. It was not made for them. The 220-grain load is all right in shape of bullet, but the 190-grain load duplicates it in this respect, is as accurate, and mushrooms better. Forty grains of No. 17½ and the new Service boat-tail bullet seated well out and used single-shot makes a good long-range target load.

For the .30-'06:

I use 18 or 20 grains of No. 80 with the new Service boat-tail bullet for target up to 200 yards, and 45 grains of No. 17½ with the same bullet for long-range target, in my rifles. Your rifles may perform better with a slightly different powder charge.

Fifty-three grains of No. 17½ with 150-grain Peters or Winchester Protected-Point bullet, for deer, chucks, and everything else except bear. (I don't eat my chucks.)

The new Peters banded bullet (225-grain soft-point) with 45 grains of No. 17½, for bear. Boys, oh boys, try it!

There are other good loads, but you fellows may have them. I have worked down to a few excellent ones, and try to keep in mind where they shoot. In that way I know my rifle and depend upon it.

If I were limited to only two loads for each rifle, I would choose, without hesitation, the Pope and the 190-grain for the Krag, and the Pope and the 150-grain for the .30-'06. With these I would have cheap fun, and my share of the game of any kind.

It would give me a great deal of pleasure to hear from riflemen anywhere, and to exchange ideas with them concerning our shooting problems.

Duck Guns Under Duck Conditions

By CHARLES ASKINS

PRESENT conditions for duck shooting are thirty days of continuous open season, not broken up into so many days a week; with no option on the part of the states as to when the season may be taken. The idea is not to further duck-killing, but to strictly limit it. Ducks are quite scarce in the West, whatever they may belong to the Atlantic seaboard; and, rather expecting a closed season on waterfowl, I have concluded that my own bag limit will be six birds. One thing I have noticed that impressed me: Some of the few flocks of ducks that I have seen this fall in Oklahoma were mixed—a pintail or two along with a few teal, for example. That is an indication of scarcity to the point of extinction. The last teal that I saw on September 19th was in company with a hell-diver; the previous flock contained one pintail and four teal. That looks to me like the beginning of the end, for I noticed the same thing with the passenger pigeon. The last two pigeons that I saw were in company with doves, back in the nineties.

Because I do not intend to kill many ducks anyway, I have decided to get all the pleasure possible out of my limited shooting by using small-bore guns. Last year the bulk of my duck-shooting was done with the 20-bore, but this season the 16-gauge appeals to me as being about right. Therefore, this article, except for mention of the .410, is to be confined to the 16 and its capabilities. This is not because I have no larger guns. The first Super-Fox turned out was made for me; and the first Ithaca Magnum 10-gauge. Neither gun can be beaten in its gauge, but if ducks

were flying I might kill two or three out of the first flock that came within 60 or 70 yards, and my day on the ducks might end in an hour. Whereas I'd prefer putting in half a day, watching the ducks fly, and just taking shots that came within easy reach.

For a number of years I have been opposed to the use of decoys; any kind of decoys. Of course live-bird decoys, now forbidden, are a good deal more effective than blocks in "burning-out" the birds. A few years ago, when we really had ducks in western Oklahoma, I noticed blind after blind strung along the Cimarron River, each surrounded by live-bird decoys. Pretty soon the flocks passed high overhead—a hundred yards up, and were afraid to alight to a group of their own kind. Presently our waterfowl didn't pass even high above; didn't pass at all. They were gone for good. Such were the conditions that led me to oppose decoys.

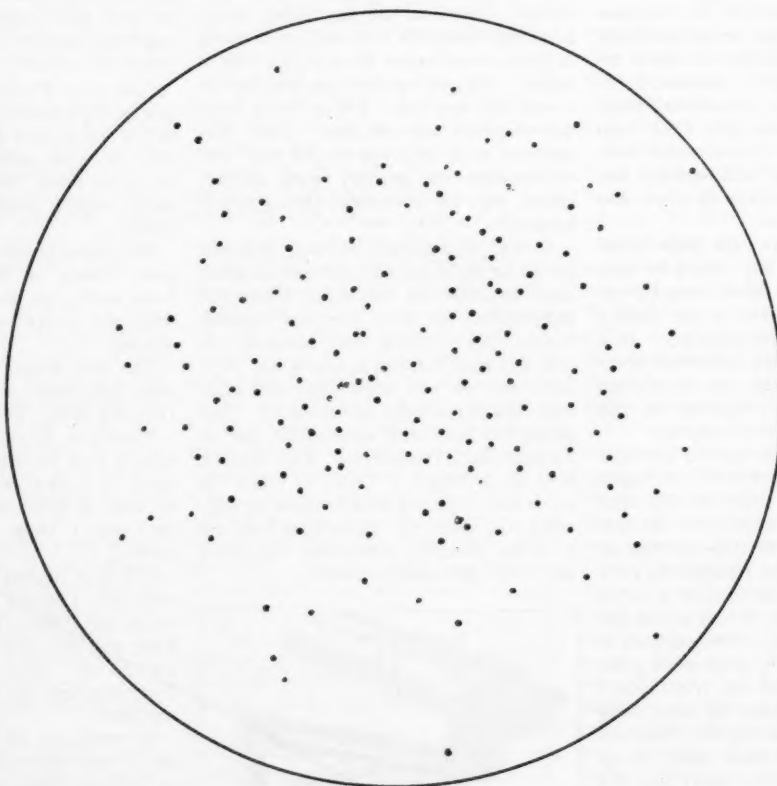
The idea was simply to save the ducks, not to make killing them easy. If the old-timer who was wedded to his live-bird decoys, his baited blind, his exclusive preserve, to the bags he had once made, refused to shoot at all—well, that much was gained.

Probably enough ducks could be killed today with a .410 gun, but I can't shoot the little gun well enough. For this reason, though I am devoting this article mainly to the 16-gauge, I'll probably also use a 20-bore part of the time. It is a bit light for my use in duck-shooting; that is, the 20 actually weighs less than a gun should for me, if I am to swing it accurately and steadily.

The guns I have selected for my own use during the 1935 duck season are, first, what I term the "big Ithaca,"—an Ithaca trap-model 16, full-choke, weighing slightly over eight pounds. The second gun is a Winchester trap-model 16 weighing a bit over seven pounds, with 28-inch barrel and bored $\frac{3}{4}$ choke. The fact that this second arm is not permitted to carry more than three shells doesn't make any difference to me, as I rarely shoot more than three times at a passing flock of ducks anyway. Decoy-shooting would be different. I once killed eleven pintails out of one flock that had decoyed; all killed in the air. You can see what would happen now if such a thing occurred.

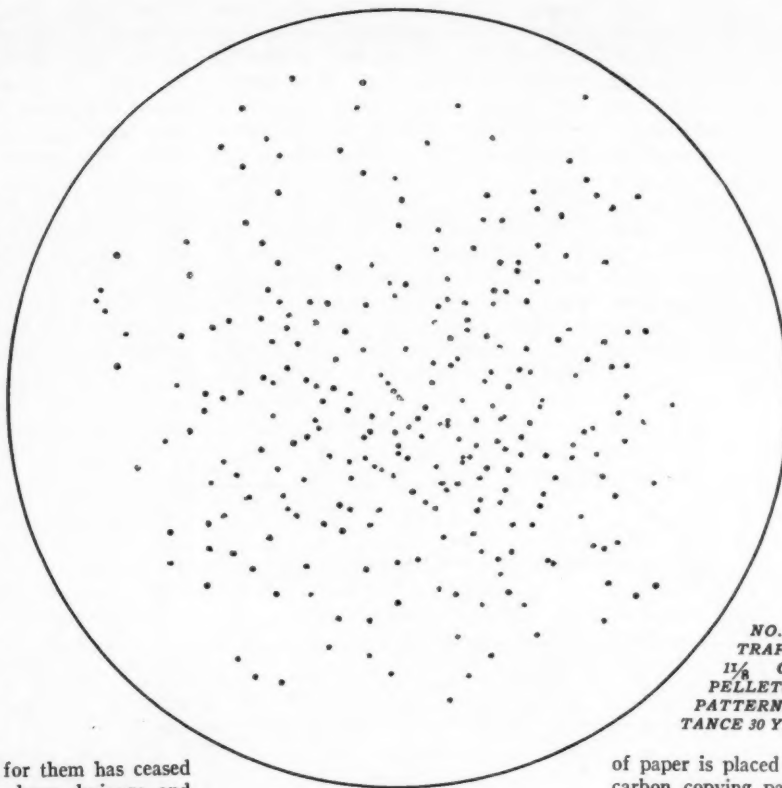
They say that a scarcity of ducks is due to a lack of water on their breeding grounds. Of course that is true, but the Bureau of Biological Survey, under its present chief, Mr. Darling, is going to restore lakes and ponds just as

NO. 1. WINCHESTER .410, $\frac{3}{4}$ -OUNCE NO. 6 SHOT, PELLETS IN LOAD 210, PELLETS IN PATTERN 172 OR 82%. DISTANCE 25 YARDS, 30-INCH CIRCLE



fast as allotted funds will permit. That will take time. I used to howl about the Department of Agriculture's trying to save the waterfowl with one bureau, while insuring the extinction of the duck tribe by having other bureaus guide and instruct the farmers in draining every lake that might be made to produce crops. Now crops have swamped the country, and fertile lands are being taken out of production to reduce the supply and raise prices. Nevertheless, bureaus that have been organized for a certain job keep right on functioning long after the need for them has ceased to exist; and so we have drainage and other projects still in full flower. Probably the number of lakes and ponds that Mr. Darling will be able to restore will be more than offset by the number that the Department of Agriculture as a whole will be able to drain. But however that may be, the thing to do now is to aid the Bureau of Biological Survey as much as we possibly can. All of which leads me to say that the fewer ducks we kill this year, the greater the prospects of having duck-shooting in the future. I am advocating the small-bore gun as a means of saving ducks, and for no other reason.

Pattern No. 1 is from a full-choked .410-gauge gun loaded with $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce of 6's in 3-inch cases, the gun

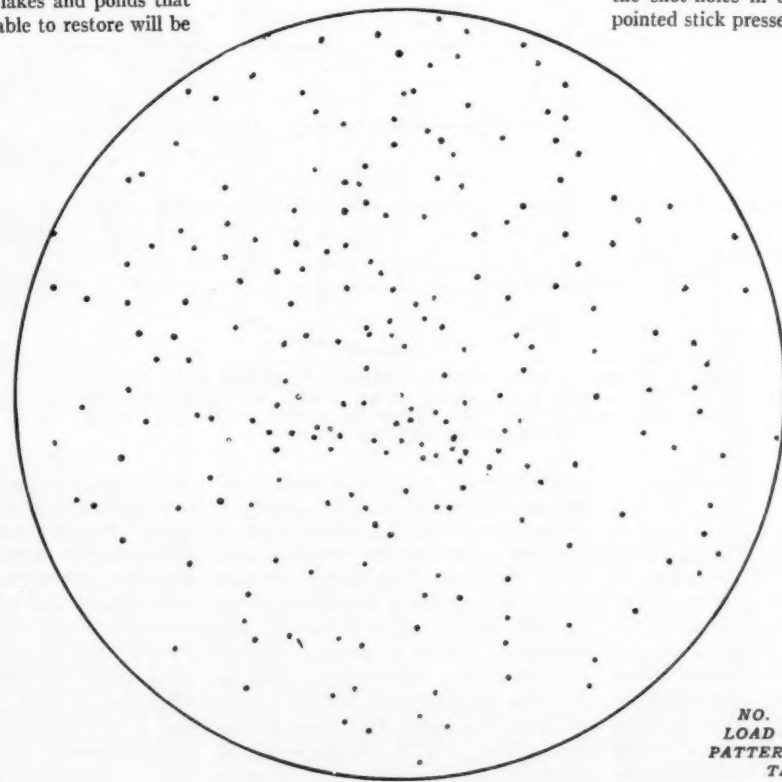


NO. 2. WINCHESTER 16, TRAP MODEL, $\frac{3}{4}$ CHOKE, $1\frac{1}{4}$ OUNCES NO. 6 L. PELLETS IN LOAD 288, IN PATTERN 265 OR 92%. DISTANCE 30 YARDS, 30-INCH CIRCLE

of paper is placed under the guide, with carbon copying paper between the two. It is not difficult to note the positions of the shot-holes in any one square, and a pointed stick pressed down at these points

causes the carbon paper to mark the sheet below, with the shot-holes in the precise position, relatively, that they occupy on the large pattern. If care is taken, the reduced pattern will be precisely the same as the original, except smaller. It is a tedious job to do it correctly, the four patterns shown herewith taking two days to draw.

The reduced patterns look a little better than they really are, because the shot-holes are made oversize to facili-



NO. 3. SAME GUN AND LOAD AS NO. 2, PELLETS IN PATTERN 210 OR 76%. DISTANCE 40 YARDS

tate printing, they being in fact about half the size of those in the actual pattern.

The only other way to reduce a pattern would be by means of photography, in which case the shot-holes in the target paper have to be blackened and enlarged. It is claimed that photography would be more accurate, but if shot-holes are to be enlarged with a pencil it would be no trouble to put in some extra ones where desired, so that after all, the pattern as published depends upon the honesty of the man who made it. In order to illustrate the manner of reducing by squares, No. 4 pattern has the squares drawn on it.

As to pattern No. 1, this was, as said, shot at 25 yards, and it is not a close pattern for the gun. It was the only pattern shot with the little gun, and while it is even, it is not as narrow as the gun generally shoots. I don't know the reason—perhaps because the gun had not been cleaned out for three months, and the bore was more or less leaded, no doubt. Or the spread may have been due to the high initial velocity of the Super-X load, or perhaps to just luck; for in all these patterns only one load was shot to the gun. I didn't count the number of shot in the .410 load, but assuming the size was the same as in other Western loads, the number of pellets in the charge should have been 210, while the pattern contained 172 pellets, or 82 per cent.

One writer has given the safe range of the .410 on ducks as 33 yards. I'd fix it at about 35 yards, sometimes killing at 40. Anyway, no duck is going to get through the pattern shown, were the distance extended to 30 yards. I killed a good many doves with the .410 last season in New Mexico, finding it a sure killer on these birds up to 35 yards. If ducks came in close, as over decoys, I'd shoot the little gun now, but am afraid of mis-

judging distances and crippling birds with it. The man who is accustomed to the .410, with birds decoys or plentiful enough, can bag his limit of 10 birds a day.

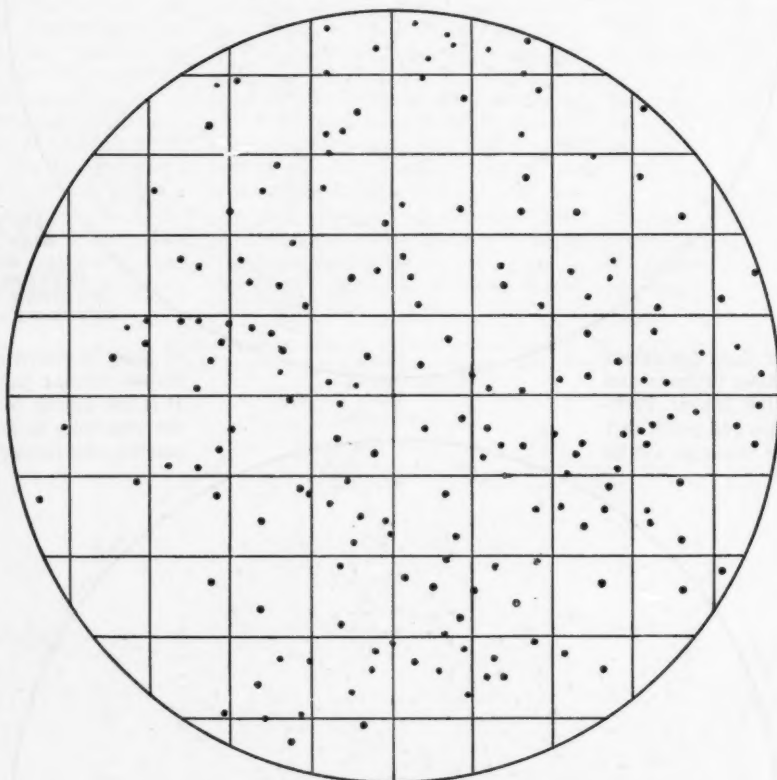
Pattern No. 2 is by the Winchester Trap Model 16 at 30 yards, the pattern taken in a 30-inch circle, with $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounces of No. 6 shot. The gun is $\frac{3}{4}$ choke—"improved modified," the factories call it. I knew this was short range for the gun, but more can be told at a glance when nearly the entire pattern is within the circle, than if the same circle were used at 40 yards, in which case the scattering fringe would not be shown. The

of shot, if the shooter had such a load.

Number 3 pattern is that of the same gun and load, but in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards. It is pretty even, and of course is a round pattern, as no shots were taken that struck outside of the circle. This pattern shows 210 shot inside of the circle, and since a pattern of 150 No. 6 shot is supposed to kill ducks well, the present pattern would extend well beyond 40 yards; say to at least 45 yards. That is really about as far as most of us wish to take ducks. The pattern is dense for a $\frac{3}{4}$ choke, as the percentage is 76, indicating a full-choked gun. However, this gun at the distance

is more likely to drop down into the neighborhood of 70 per cent. It is a compromise gun, intended to augment the skill of the marksman by spreading a bit more and being easier to hit with than a full choke. It is the degree of choke that the writer prefers for duck and dove shooting up to 45 yards, as his bag to the number of shots fired will be larger than it would be with a full-choked gun, in 16 bore. This might not be true of others, or some man might find it wise to open up his bore to a modified choke. Factories cannily see to it that a modified gun shoots well over 60 per cent.

The fourth pattern was shot by an Ithaca 16 trap model, 30-inch barrels, both full



NO. 4. ITHACA 16, TRAP MODEL, 8 POUNDS 2 OUNCES, FULL CHOKE, 30-INCH BARRELS, LOAD SAME AS NO. 2 AND NO. 3, PELLETS IN PATTERN 174 OR 63%. DISTANCE 50 YARDS. SQUARES SHOW METHOD OF PATTERN REDUCTION

choke. Load the same as in the Winchester—288 pellets of No. 6 shot, fired at 50 yards. Pattern counted in the 30-inch circle 174 shot, or 63 per cent. The load undoubtedly would have killed at the distance, and might have gone five yards farther. When shooting this pattern, however, the 50 yards looked a far cry for a small-bore gun on ducks, or any other kind of game. Nevertheless, I believe a duck can be killed farther with a shotgun than can any common game bird, (Continued on page 33)

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An Introduction to Reloading

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

Part II: TOOLS

WHAT tools do I need? That is the first question of almost every beginner; and let me answer that you need good tools for performing each one of the essential operations. You cannot do this with your fingers, any more than you can draw a perfect circle or correctly judge a pound weight, unaided. In reloading, your circle must be correct to within half a thousandth of an inch, and your weight correct to within half a grain. And there are 7,000 grains in a pound.

If you do not intend to mould your own bullets, but will use factory bullets exclusively, the very least you can get along with is a reloading tool which will decap the fired case, resize its neck, recap it, and seat the bullet to its proper depth. You must also have a powder measure: this is

lets, then in addition to the above tools you must have a bullet mould, melting pot, dipper, and lubricating-and-sizing machine. You must also have some kind of stove—either a gas or a kerosene vapor stove. You may have such a stove already, so we'll not count it in the cost, which, at the very minimum, comes to \$16.50 more, making a total for the cheapest tools for one cartridge and one bullet, \$31.50. If you cannot afford that much now you had better wait until you can before you begin, for without good tools for all the necessary operations, you are doomed to failure.

Can I make my own tools? Yes, if you are a machinist and know the whole reloading game from A to Z. But in this case you do not need my assistance.

What make of tools shall I buy? Reloading tools are made by: Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn.; Modern-Bond Corporation, Wilmington, Del.; Belding & Mull, Inc., Philipsburg, Pa.; C.V. Schmitt, 915 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pacific Gun Sight Company, 355 Hayes Street, San Francisco, Calif. By all means send to all of these firms for their catalogues, and study these: they are very helpful. The Ideal Handbook and the Belding & Mull Handbook also contain the catalogues of the tools of these two makes.

If you are a beginner, these catalogues will confuse you and you will still want to know what tools to buy. When I tell you that all of these firms make tools which are entirely satisfactory, you may think I am saying this just for publication. However, this is not the case. The Ideal, Bond Models B and C, and Belding & Mull tools are the cheapest. The Belding & Mull, Pacific, and Schmitt are the most convenient and quickest to use. The Schmitt is the most accurate. Of late I have been using the most modern and expensive tools, and I think they perform the operations more accurately and turn out the most uniform ammunition; and they certainly are most

convenient. But the fact remains that, with one exception, I am able to load just as accurate ammunition with my older Ideal and Bond tong tools as with the others. The exception is that the resizing of the neck of the fired case should be done in a straight-line tool. Tong tools too often resize the neck slightly out of line, and the bullet then seats out of line.

Note that none of these tools is complete unless it has bullet-seating chamber, muzzle-resizing die, and shell-expanding chamber or plug. The precise fitting of the tool to the size you wish the neck of your case to be, and to the bullet you are to use, is so important that I think you should not purchase a reloading tool through a dealer but should go direct to the manufacturer, explaining the rifle, cartridge case, and bullet you intend to use.

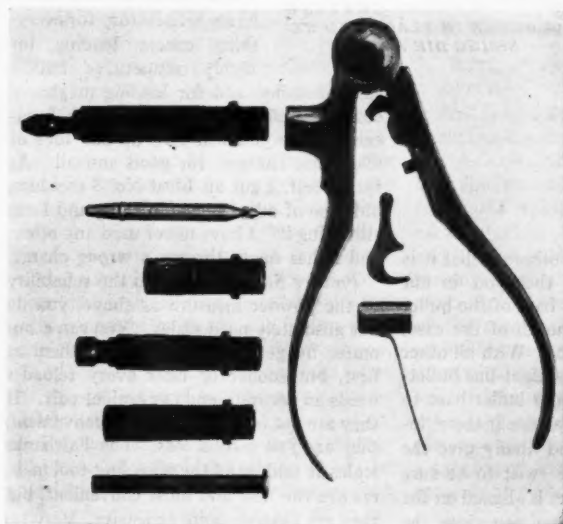
The tong-type tools are the cheapest, but they perform only one operation at a time, while the others decap, resize the neck, expand the neck, and in some cases reprime, all in one forward-and-back throw of the operating lever, and are thus faster and more convenient; and this matter of convenience is well worth considering.

The Schmitt and Pacific tools have a very satisfactory automatic primer feed which makes them faster than the others. With all of the tools, the last operation—the seating of the bullet—has to be done separately.

Much has been written about the desirability of seating bullets in a straight line,

but most of it is bosh. What is important is that the case necks be resized in a straight line, when the bullets will practically always go in straight, or approximately straight. The illustrations show a simple straight-line bullet-seating tool such as is made by Belding & Mull and many gun-

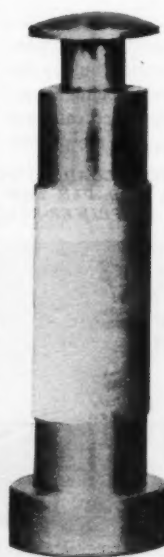
A STRAIGHT-LINE DIE-AND-PLUNGER BULLET-SEATER AS MADE BY C. V. SCHMITT. BELDING & MULL, NIEDNER, AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT GUNSMITHS ALSO MAKE BULLET-SEATERS OF THIS TYPE



THE OLD RELIABLE IDEAL TOOL (MODEL 10) WITH COMPONENT PARTS. THESE TOOLS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR MANY YEARS, AND HAVE PROBABLY LOADED MORE AMMUNITION THAN ANY OTHER

essential. The little scoop which comes with the tool will not do. Throw it away before it tempts you. If you must economize to the limit, you can get along at the beginning without powder scale, provided you do not intend to reload with the heaviest maximum loads—and I hope to convince you later that you never want to use maximum loads for any purpose. This irreducible minimum of tools to reload one cartridge, in the cheapest type of tool, including the powder measure, will cost \$15.00. The best tools will cost double this amount.

If you wish also to mould your own bul-



smiths. The one shown was made by C. V. Schmitt. When carefully made this is the only bullet-seater, except the one incorporated in the Schmitt loading tool, that really makes any attempt to seat bullets in a straight line. This bullet-seater is chambered for the cartridge with a chambering tool, and the case is held in it with its neck in perfect line while the bullet slides down straight through the bore of the tool. The bullet-seating chamber of the Schmitt loading tool is made in precisely the same way, and these two are the only bullet-seating tools that can be justly called "straight-line." With all other tools the case is free to wobble around while the bullet is being seated. As a matter of fact, however, there is very little if any wobble in seating the bullet in any tool. If the neck of the case is resized in line, it guides the bullet very accurately in the same line. While the straight-line tools are correct in principle, their superiority in seating bullets does not stand out clearly in practice; at least that has been my experience, for I have obtained just as good accuracy with bullets seated in old Ideal tools that I bought from John Barlow in the last century, as I have from straight-line bullet-seaters.

The straight-line bullet-seater of the Schmitt tool is very unique, and entirely separate from the tool itself. Holding it in your hand, you drop a bullet in, and reverse the tool over the powder-filled case, holding the case mouth up to prevent spilling the powder. Then, holding the case pressed into the bullet-seater, you put the latter into the cradle of the tool, operate the handle, and the bullet is pressed in line into the case while the latter is held in line in the accurately-cut chamber. While this sounds slow as described, it is faster and more convenient in practice than other methods.

While the tong tools are usually pictured with the bullet-seating chamber pointing downward, in seating bullets the tool is reversed, the chamber being above. Then you poke the powder-filled case into the chamber from below, and the powder does not spill out of the case into the chamber before the bullet starts to enter the case mouth. The Pacific and later Bond tools take care of this by having the bullet-seating chamber always pointing upward. When you use the Belding & Mull tool for bullet-

seating, the tool should be secured to a wall, with the bullet-seating chamber pointing upward. One thing that makes the

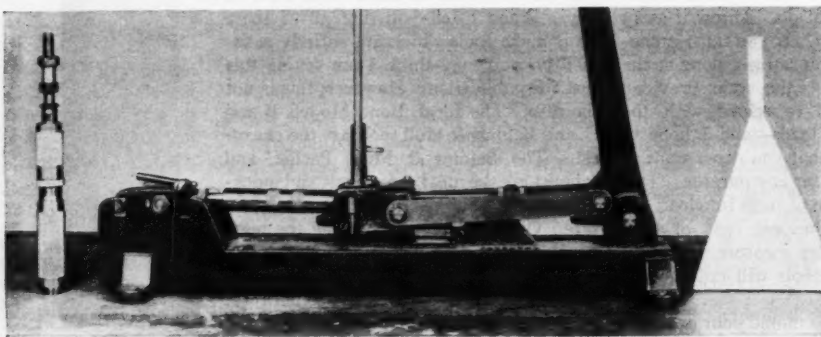


PACIFIC LOADING TOOL WITH BULLET-SEATING CHAMBER IN PLACE AND RESIZING DIE AT SIDE

Schmitt tool faster than others is that it is so accurately machined that you do not have to worry about the base of the bullet being guided into the mouth of the case. It goes right in every time. With all other tools except the simple straight-line bullet-seater, you have to fit the bullet base to the mouth of the case, balance it there, insert in the chamber, and finally give the base of the case a little twist to be sure that the base of the bullet is aligned on the mouth of the case before you close the lever and push the bullet home.

This matter of choice of tools may be

SCHMITT LOADING TOOL. RESIZING DIE IN PLACE, BULLET-SEATING CHAMBER AT LEFT, AND PAN FOR CHARGING PRIMER-FEED AT RIGHT. OPERATING LEVER AND PRIMER-FEED MAGAZINE ARE ABOUT TWICE THE HEIGHT SHOWN



summed up briefly as follows: If money is no consideration, by all means get the best; but I would not advise anyone who has an old tool like the Ideal No. 3 or No. 10 to discard it for a more modern one, in the hope of loading much better ammunition. I do not think he would see the price difference in increased accuracy at the target. The matter of speed and convenience is something else.

Powder Measures: There are three on the market: the Ideal No. 5, with or without micrometer adjustment, the Bond, and the Belding & Mull. All three are entirely satisfactory; so take your choice.

They can all be set by graduations and tables to measure to within one grain of the correct weight of any American powder, and their error of successively-thrown charges does not exceed .7 grain with any powder, and is so small with most powders that you cannot weigh the error on ordinary scales. These measures are absolutely satisfactory for everything except loading for highly-competitive 1000-yard shooting, and for loading maximum charges. And before I get through I sincerely hope you will give up any idea of maximum charges, for good and all. As for myself, I got an Ideal No. 5 measure, old type of adjustment, in 1899, and I am still using it. I have never used any other, and it has never thrown a wrong charge.

Powder Scales: Owing to the reliability of the powder measure as above, you do not absolutely need scales. You can economize by getting along without them at first, but sooner or later every reloader needs an accurate and convenient pair. If they are not both accurate and convenient, they are just a total loss. The Fairbanks scales as sold by all the reloading-tool makers are the best and most convenient, but they are likewise quite expensive. Very recently the Pacific Gun Sight Company put out a little powder and bullet scales,

accurate and quite convenient, which sells, with the little box of weights, for considerably less than half the price of the Fairbanks scales. In fact they are so good and so cheap that reloaders need no longer try to get along without scales. All these scales are

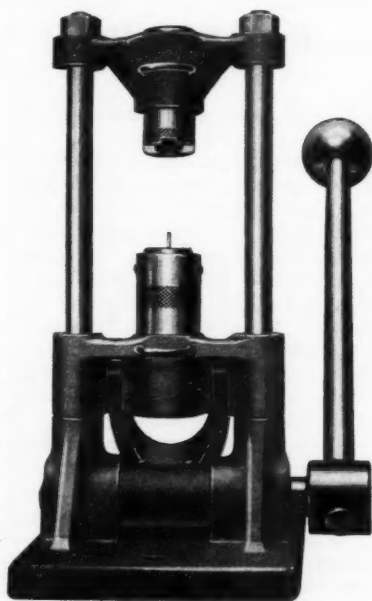
graduated in divisions of 1/10 grain. I do not believe that any of them in practice can be used to show differences of less than about 1/2 grain, but that is quite fine enough.

Bullet Moulds: These are made by Lyman, Bond, and Belding & Mull. Also, certain independent gunsmiths make moulds. One make is as good as another. I am all for the single-cavity mould, as each bullet is then cast from the same cavity, and all are uniform. Also, the single-cavity mould is almost as fast as the double-cavity, for when you try to cast two or more bullets at once, frequently one has a defect and you throw it back into the pot. The Ideal or Bond dipper is absolutely necessary for casting good bullets. The Ideal melting-pot is also good, and holds about 10 pounds of metal—enough to keep you busy casting as long as you care to sit over the hot little devil. You also need some kind of a furnace. If your home has gas, then the little bunsen gas burner is perfect. Without gas the Primus kerosene vapor stove, or a plumber's furnace, is quite satisfactory.

Lubricator-and-Sizer: If you can obtain a ready-made bullet mould that will cast bullets of exactly the right diameter for your barrel, then you can set the cast bullets upright in a pan, each bullet separated from its neighbor by at least 1/16-inch, pour melted lubricant into the pan until it rises above the top groove of the bullets, and, when the lubricant has cooled, take a "kake cutter" (which is merely a fired case with the head cut off and the neck enlarged slightly), and press it down over each bullet in turn, thus cutting it out of the mass of lubricant, the bullets coming out through the top well lubricated. The lubricant is then wiped off the bases of the bullets, and you have pretty fair lubricated bullets.

But the happy combination of groove diameter of barrel and diameter of the particular bullet you wish to use as cast by the standard mould, does not often occur. Most bullet moulds are regularly made to cast bullets slightly large in diameter so that they can be sized to the exact diameter desired. The only way to size and lubricate such bullets so that they will be uniform, well-formed, and properly lubricated, is in the lubricating-and-sizing machines made by both Lyman and Bond; and really these machines are absolutely essential for producing good cast bullets. The two makes of tool are almost exactly alike.

(Note that different bottom plungers are required for plain and gas-check bullets.)



BOND TYPE D LOADING PRESS

Full-Length Resizers: So long as you reload cartridge cases that have been fired in just your own rifle, and are for use in your own rifle exclusively, you do not need a full-length resizing die or press. Only the necks of these cases need to be resized, and this can be done perfectly in the neck-resizing die that comes with the reloading tool. But if you have a number of rifles of the same caliber, and wish to reload all fired cases so that they can be used indiscriminately in all of these rifles; or if you wish to reload assorted fired cases for use in any one rifle, then you must resize the cases full length. This is because when a cartridge is fired in a given rifle the case expands all over to a perfect fit for that particular chamber, and it will not then fit in the chambers of three-fourths of the other rifles of that same caliber, not even rifles of the same make, unless the case is resized all over to its original standard dimensions. The ordinary reloading tool does not have sufficient power for full-length resizing.

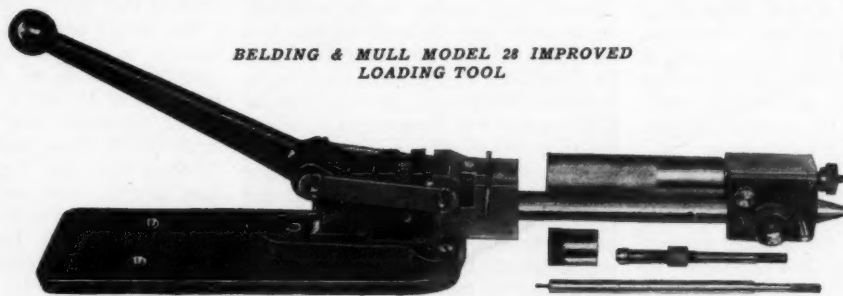
To resize full-length, the cheapest equipment is the simple full-length resizing die and plunger. The cartridge case, after being wiped with a slightly oily rag, is inserted by hand part way into the die, and then forced in all the way until its head is flush with the head of the die, using for the purpose either an arbor press or a large vise fitted with brass jaws. The die is then taken out, the plunger inserted in the mouth of the die, and a hammer is used on the head of the plunger to drive the resized case out of the die, the latter being held in the hand meanwhile. This works perfectly, but it is very slow—too slow for quantity reloading; and when you have to do full-length resizing it usually happens that you are engaged in reloading large numbers of cartridges.

The quickest and most convenient tools for full-length resizing are the Ideal Armory Reloading Press, which is provided with a full-length resizing die and has ample power for this operation, and the new Schmitt full-length resizing press, which also performs the operation perfectly. These tools must be firmly screwed down to a rather heavy bench. However, there is one thing you must look out for in full-length resizing with these two tools: The depth to which the case is forced into the die depends upon the adjustment of the tool. Usually you cannot insert a rimmed case too far, but with rimless cases this depth must be exactly right. If the case is not forced in far enough it will not fit in the rifle chamber. If the rimless case is forced in too far you have that extremely dangerous condition of excessive headspace. This adjustment is so critical that you cannot depend upon trial fit in any rifle chamber, or comparison with loaded factory cartridges; but you must have a gauge for measuring the headspace length of your resized case, and adjust the tool until the cases gauge correctly, taking care to at once mutilate and throw away all resized cases that do not conform to that gauge. Schmitt makes these headspace gauges for resized cases.

Identification of Tools: Eventually the enthusiastic reloader will accumulate quite an assortment of tools, and particularly chambers and dies of various kinds. Many of these look much alike, and they are seldom stamped with identifying marks. When one does not use a certain die or chamber for some months he forgets just what it is for, and just how it

(Continued on page 36)

BELDING & MULL MODEL 28 IMPROVED LOADING TOOL



Colt's London Factory

By S. BASIL HAW

MOST collectors are well acquainted with the history of the Colt revolver during the muzzle-loading stage of its development—roughly between 1835-65. There is, however, one item of its early history which usually receives only scanty attention on the part of the historian—the London factory which ran between 1853-57; and I have compiled the short account which follows in the hope that it may be of some use to those who make a more or less serious study of the Colt arms.

Colt's name does not appear in the London Directory until 1853, though it is certain that his revolvers were known over here in England a few years before that date. He paid a brief visit to this country late in 1835 to secure his first patent, but at that time he was not in a position to enter into any sort of negotiations for establishing a European connection, and it is obvious that the subsequent output of his Paterson factory was more or less confined to the American market. It appears, however, that he always had in mind the development of a wider selling field, for his second factory (at Hartford, Conn.) had barely gotten into full swing before he was off on a European business tour, during the course of which he again visited England, to secure a second patent.

In 1851 the Great Exhibition, housed in Paxton's newly-designed "Crystal Palace," was opened in London. With commendable shrewdness Colt rented a section in this for the display of his arms, which attracted an amazing amount of attention on the part of the visitors and of the newspapers of the period. I have deliberately used the term "amazing" because the revolver was by no means unknown either in this country or in Europe. The English section exhibited at least one "pepper-box" pistol (Rigby) and two revolvers (Deane-Adams and Lang), while Lefauchaux, of Paris, was offering, in addition to his new breech-loading gun, a "pepper-box" pistol of novel design which used metal pin-fire cartridges. The reason for the Colt's popularity lay, no doubt, in the fact that it had been thoroughly tested under both military and frontier conditions, apart from the obvious neatness and sturdiness of its construction.

Colt, himself, was in England at the time of the Exhibition, and read a paper on the subject of his new system of manufacturing before a distinguished audience at the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was later awarded the Institution's "Tel-

ford" gold medal in recognition of his work.

As a result of all this, a big demand for Colt revolvers sprang up in this country. I have seen a letter written by Colt himself to his New York manager, urging the immediate dispatch of a consignment of revolvers to England; "even," as he said, "at the risk of starving our own retailers." It is obvious that the Hartford works—which had already been transferred to larger premises—were operating at capacity to satisfy home demand alone.

Colt had already in mind the project of erecting a vast new factory on the South Meadows at Hartford, but he realised that a considerable time would elapse before it would be ready for full production, and in the meantime he had a shrewd notion that war was threatening in Europe—an event which might mean government contracts. So he decided to establish a factory in London, being governed in the choice of this city by the facilities it offered both for obtaining supplies of raw materials and for dispatching foreign shipments. He entered into negotiations for the renting of a suitable building, and then returned to America, early in 1852, and set to work to have duplicate machinery constructed. Later in the same year he set sail once more for England, bringing with him this machinery, together with a staff of skilled workmen for its erection.

Charles Manby, Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, had been offered the post of London manager. Colt stayed only a short time in London to see that the work of erecting the plant was well advanced, and then returned to America to superintend the new South Meadows project, leaving the London factory and depot in Manby's hands. The books of the depot were opened in January, 1853 at No. 1 Spring Gardens—a turning off Cockspur Street on the south side of Trafalgar Square.

The factory itself was situated at Thames Bank, Pimlico, on the south side of the river near Vauxhall Bridge, in a building which had previously been used for the making of mouldings, etc., for the Houses of Parliament. The main part of this structure was three stories in height, and there was in addition a long, low out-building adjoining it in which the first rough forgings of the frames, barrels, and cylinders were made, and the finished parts case-hardened. The ground floor was occupied mainly by various offices, store-rooms, and the tool-shop. The main ma-

chining rooms were on the first floor, power being supplied by a 30-horsepower steam engine in the cellar of the building. The top floor contained the finishing, gauging, inspecting, and proving rooms. In the last-named room the finished revolvers under test were discharged down square wooden pipes which afforded sufficient protection in the case of a burst cylinder. The firm also provided bath-rooms and a reading-room for the use of their employees,—an unusual luxury in those days.

For this description of the layout of the factory we are indebted to no less a person than Charles Dickens, the famous novelist, who paid it a visit in the spring of 1854 and published an interesting account of what he saw there in a later issue (27th May, 1854) of his magazine "Household Words." It is the only description of the London factory that I have been able to trace.

Dickens noted that the big store-room of the factory was almost empty, despite the fact that production was being carried on at the rate of 600 finished arms per week; and it was explained to him that they were busy on a large government contract for one of the Baltic states. The site of the factory had, incidentally, been well chosen, since it was situated near the river, enabling the heavy cases of finished arms to be sent down-stream by barge to the shipping in the Pool below London Bridge.

The same mass-production methods as were employed at Hartford were in force here—something new to this country—and Dickens noted with interest that most of the employees were drawn from the ranks of unskilled labor. Boys and women received from 2/- to 3/- and men from 3/- to 12/- for a ten-hour day,—a good wage for unskilled labor in those times. By far the greater number were English, one or two were Germans, and twelve were Americans. The latter had probably come over from Hartford and were acting as the foremen, though Dickens does not mention this specifically.

The output of revolvers was confined entirely to two models: the "Navy" model, six-chambered, with a 7½-inch barrel and of .36 caliber; and the "Pocket" model, five-chambered, with barrels of 4, 5, and 6 inches, and of .31 caliber. Of these the 4 and 5-inch sizes seem to have been the most commonly issued.

Both models were invariably stamped "Address Col. Colt, London," and bore the British proof-marks on the barrel and on the outside of each chamber of the

cylinder; otherwise they differed in no respect from contemporary models of Hartford origin, and bore the same design of naval battle or stage-coach hold-up, on the cylinder.

The London depot also included on their price-list the big .44-caliber "Draagoon" model, and I have, personally, seen three of these bearing the London address. However, in each case this was engraved and not stamped on the barrels, and they were obviously of American origin. I should like to take the opportunity of emphasizing the fact that only the octagonal-barreled "Navy" and "Pocket" models were made in London. The situation, from the collector's point of view, is somewhat confused by the fact that specimens of these two models with the London address engraved on them are sometimes encountered. Most of these were probably imported and retailed by the London depot before its factory had gotten into full production. It should be borne in mind, too, that the London depot was not closed down with the factory in 1857, but continued to retail all the subsequent models which were made at Hartford. During the muzzle-loading era at least, it appears to have been the custom of the Colt company to stamp most of the arms exported to England with the London mark. I have encountered the following types so marked: (1) the rather scarce "Pocket" model of .36 caliber which has an octagonal barrel and a "rebated" cylinder; (2) the side-hammer "Perfected" model; (3) the .44-caliber "Army" model of 1860; (4) the round-barreled, fluted-cylindereed .36-caliber "Pocket" model of 1862. Curiously enough, I have never come across a specimen of the 1860 "Navy" (with either the round or octagonal barrel) marked with the London address, but this may be just mere coincidence.

A list issued by the London depot somewhere between 1856 and 1857 quotes the following prices:

	£.	s.	d.
Draagoon	6	-	-
Navy	5	10	-
Pocket (4 inch barrel) ...	4	-	-
" (5 " ") ...	4	5	-
" (6 " ") ...	4	10	-

Roughly £1. extra was charged for wooden cases complete with full accessories, and a certain number of engraved arms were kept in stock.

The very small difference in price between the "Navy" model and the much more massive "Draagoon" is rather remarkable. The latter model was certainly far too cumbersome to attain the same popularity as the "Navy," and at the time this list was issued it may have been becoming rather a drug on the market in America. My own theory is that Colt was trying to get rid of unsold stocks by offering them

at a reduced rate on the European market. Perhaps he already had in view the production of a lighter and more handy .44-caliber model, together with the abandonment of the old heavy model.

The .44-caliber "Army" revolver of the Civil War era is usually referred to as the "Model 1860," but it is interesting to note that it was actually submitted to the U. S. government as early as 1858. Another interesting point is that Colt appears to have sub-let some of his foreign orders to Belgian firearm manufacturers. Collectors occasionally come across really well-made "Navy" models of obviously Continental origin, marked "Colt Brevet" and bearing the Belgian proof-marks. These are infinitely superior to the crude fakes of Belgian, Spanish, or Austrian origin which appeared upon the market in the 1850's and were probably made to fill up orders at a time when production in London was not yet in full swing.

In 1856 the London depot moved from Spring Gardens to 14 Pall Mall, and in the following year Colt decided to close down the London factory. In view of the fact that the factory had been running for only four years, this move seems rather curious; but I am inclined to think that Colt had always regarded this factory as a temporary affair, set up to cope with any rush of orders in the event of war in Europe, pending the completion of his big new works at Hartford. By 1857 the latter were in production, and Colt found himself in possession of facilities for supplying almost any demand, whether from the home market or from abroad, without the need of any external source of supply.

At the same time he wisely decided to keep the London depot open. The established reputation of his revolvers, and the ruggedness and simplicity of their construction, had made them very popular in the Colonies, and the depot must have been doing an excellent business, despite the increasing competition from the many new English revolvers which were coming on the market.

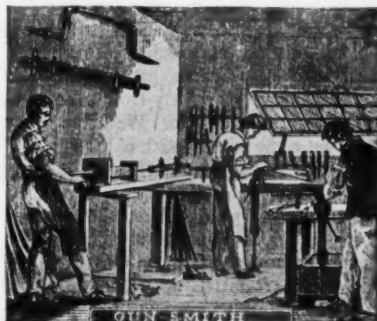
On the other hand, it is possible that government contracts in Europe had not come up to expectations. The British government never adopted the Colt entirely as an official arm, and the estimates

of its purchases given by some authorities are, I think, rather too generous. However, the Government certainly did take up a considerable quantity, issuing them first to the Navy and then to the Army, in the latter case towards the end of the 1850's. Various Continental governments made purchases from time to time, but the rapid development of new models in their own countries was naturally beginning to attract their attention.

It has been stated that things did not run too smoothly at the London factory: that the British workmen would not work well in conjunction with the American members of the staff, and that the latter could not settle down in this country and were inclined to depart for their native land without notice. To reconcile this assertion with Dickens' own account of his visit in 1854 is rather a hard task. Dickens was a very shrewd observer, and the last man on earth to over-praise any American institution; yet the impression he gives in his account is that of a well-organised and smoothly-running concern. It is possible that there was a certain amount of difficulty to be overcome at first in the early days of the factory's organisation; but the fact that unskilled workmen could be trained in a short space of time to manipulate the machinery would seem to show that the various processes were not too complicated, and that, once established, full production was largely a matter of routine. There would certainly be no lack of skilled English mechanics to fill the gaps caused by any departure of the American "key-men," of whom there were only twelve on the London payroll in 1854.

When Colt's decision to abandon production in London became known, he was approached by a small syndicate entitled the "London Pistol Company," who offered to take over the factory with its equipment and unfinished stock. This offer Colt accepted, since it saved the trouble and expense of dismantling the machinery and shipping it back to America.

The new company proceeded to turn out a line of single-action revolvers of "pocket" size, with 4-inch barrels and of .31 caliber. In general design these followed the Colt details of construction, but they were equipped with a detachable side-plate and a style of butt more closely resembling that of the American "Bacon" revolver. They also had six extra bolt recesses on the cylinder as a safety device. The well-known "Manhattan" revolver used exactly the same system. The output of these revolvers was relatively small, and as they are rarely found in England they must have been made largely for export. The "London Pistol Company" does not appear to have been a successful venture, and it passed out of existence within the space of two or three years.



Plenty o' Game

By IDA T. O'KEEFFE

As told to her by JAMES A. ALDREDGE

"FATHER come from Sandy Ridge, in Buchanan County. He wor a great hunter an' come into these parts to trap bear. In them days thar wor plenty of 'em on Grandfather Mountain. Our little home wor built not fer from the foot o' that mountain. Hit wor a large log house. Now we use hit fur a hay barn.

"After the home place wor fixed up a bit my father built 'im a sort of a huntin' camp up on Flat Top. This is jest opposite from Grandfather Mountain. He taken chestnut trees an' split 'em up into puncheons. Thar wor two poles he stuck in the ground with a fork at the top o' each pole. Another pole wor laid thru these two forks at a cross pole. The roof wor made o' puncheons an' sloped down from the cross pole. This little house wor enclosed on three sides. Of a night a good fire wor kept on the open side. Wood an' brush wor piled around high to keep out the prowlin' animals. He used that camp for years.

"Father uster take me with him to camp on Flat Top. We stayed up thar weeks at a time catchin' bears, wolves, panthers an' other game. We'd carry rations an' then catch what fresh meat we could git. We taken our big white cur dog. He trailed 'round after my Pop wherever he went. "Pooch" wor his name an' he wor a mighty good fighter. Had big scars all over 'im whar the bears had a clawed 'im. Pooch wor 'bout the size of a big police dog.

"One night Pooch took to growlin'. This wakened us up. We seed a big panther a-lookin' down from above. The moon wor a-shinin' bright. The panther's eyes wor a-shinin' bright too. Our dog ran out to the back o' the shack an' right up them puncheons to attack that panther. He worn't one bit a-feer'd o' nuthin'. The animal jumped off the roof an' tried to take up a tree. But he worn't quick enough fur Pooch. That dog caught 'im

by the hind leg. Thar wor some struggle between the two of 'em. My what a growlin' an' a snappin'!

My father grabbed his old muzzle gun. He kept hit a-loaded ready fur use all the time. But hit wor awful hard to git a good aim at the panther without a-shootin' the dog. Pop finally fired. He shot the panther alright. But what d'ye reckon? That blame panther had bit Pooch's tail clean off. Poor Pooch, he kept a-turnin' 'round an' 'round an' didn't know what on earth to do with hisself fur quite a spell.

to sleep in caves an' don't show up no more until spring. They're all gone by Christmas-time an' they stays a-sleepin' until the first thunder storm comes. Then they come out again so weak an' skinny they kin hardly git about.

"The mother bear she comes out fur water when the cubs are born in February. We never killed a bear then 'cause we know'd she had young uns. After she got a good drink she went back into her den an' kept on a sleepin'. Them cubs has a good start when the mother brings 'em out after the first thunder storm.

"My father uster like to go huntin' by hisself! Sometimes he didn't even want me along. His huntin'-in' clothes wor made out o' home spun jeans. One time he come home with two cubs in his jacket. They liked to a-bit him to death. His ribs wor scratched up considerable an' his arms an' hands all bitten up. Hits hard to carry two fightin' cubs along with your gun an' contraptions. But he done it that time.

"Bears go to git away from humans. They won't attack a body unless their



I. T. O'Keefe

"AFTER THE HOME PLACE WOR FIXED UP A BIT MY FATHER BUILT 'IM A SORT OF A HUNTIN' CAMP UP ON FLAT TOP"

He come up to us an' whined. 'Course we couldn't do nuthin' fur 'im. But we wor mighty sorry fur that dog.

"Panthers hold their tails sorta queer at times. Once I seen one o' them animals eatin' part of a deer hit had a-buried the day before. His tail which wor rather bushy wor curled up over his back as round as a hoop. They looks some like a big cat an' they whistle jest like humans. Thar uster be a heap o' panthers in these parts an' they wor mighty troublesome before we got shed of 'em. We killed every one that come within reach o' the gun.

"Our main business up thar at the camp wor a bear huntin' an' trappin'. Bear hides brought good prices, the big uns forty dollars, an' that's how father got the money to buy our farm on. Y'see in the fall the bears fatten up. They're gittin' ready to go into winter quarters. They go

young uns is a-bothered or they're hurt in some way. They eat berries, corn, honey an' bear bread—a fungi that grows on oak trees. They like meat too. When a bear catches a hog or somethin' he picks hit up in his arms an' carries hit off.

"Well, the night after my pop come home with them cubs the mother bear come an' carried them off. We heer'd the dogs makin' a turrible noise but when we got out thar we seed the old bear down in the meadow carryin' off them cubs o' hern. Father called back the dogs an' said, "Let her go." He jest didn't seem to have the nerve to kill her an' her young uns.

"Hits a mystery to me how father ever killed so much game when he wor so tender hearted at times. Weeks ud go by when he wouldn't take to the woods 'tall. Even said sometimes he'd quit huntin' fur life. Then all of a sudden he'd be at hit

again jest as hard as ever. Hit wor sorta like the way a man takes to drink occasionally. Then he swears off fur good. First thing he knows he's dead drunk agin. Dad wor sorta that way about his huntin'. We laughed at 'im to home the way he'd quit an' take hit up agin. Sheep-killin' dogs is the same way. Hits impossible to break 'em of that thar killin' fur hit's in the blood.

"Y'see he'd git to workin' in his shop fur a spell. Father were good at hammerin' out most anythin'. He uster take trips to Cranberry fur iron. That wor the best iron ore in the United States. After he'd hauled a load of iron ore home an' got hit in his little shop he'd take to makin' bear traps. The neighbors uster buy 'em. He het up the ore with charcoal an' then beat hit out on the anvil the shape he wanted hit to be. He'd hammer away thar fur days an' say: 'From now on I'm goin' to make traps fur a livin'."

"When he'd git a row of heavy-lookin' traps lined up he'd start to huntin' bear agin. Nuthin' could hold him back from hit. Up the Mountains he'd make big snares by standin' up logs on their ends, havin' them meet chicken-coop fashion. The logs ud meet overhead in a point. Of course the back end ud be all filled in with logs or brush. Then he'd put the bate in the fer end o' the snare. A cow's head made a good bate fur a bear-trap. He often jest filled in the openin' of a small cave an' then throwed in the bate. Thar wor always a narrow openin' left whar the trap wor laid. Them traps wor

mighty big an' strong. Thar wor a big chain like a loggin' chain with two or three sharp hooks in the end o' hit. The bear never dragged the trap fur before these hooks caught onto a tree or any thin' the bear wor a passin' thru. Father made the rounds o' his traps once a week. I still has two o' his traps.

"Now the law won't allow us to catch bears. Thar's a big fine on killin' a bear, fifty dollars if the game man catches ye. But thar's a few of 'em left in these parts. They's multiplyin' up every year. I seen one three weeks ago a gallopin' down thru the meadow. They has a mighty clumsy way o' gittin' along. Hits a sight on

God's earth to see a bear runnin' on all fours.

"When the high way wor put in at Blowin' Rock the rock blastin' skeer'd the bears away fur a spell. I guess they went to Mount Mitchel an' Black Mountain. Bears can travel a sight when they's poor. They just travel on an' on. Even a man can't keep up with one when hit gits a goin' good.

"A bear won't stay whar thars a big noise a goin' on. I kin remember when Old General Wilder built Roan Mountain Hotel. Thar wor a big spring come out on the side o' that mountain. Hit wor a half mile down an' wor a great place fur the bears to gather an' waller in on summer days. Hits a turrible steep mountain, runs at an angle o' forty-five degrees. Well, Old General Wilder had 'im a ram pump put in. Y'see if ye has a fall o' ten feet the pump sends the water up a hundred feet. At first he had considerable trouble with bears a messin' around thar. But after the pump got started good hit skeer'd them all away. Thar wor fine water up at that hotel. The place wor called Cloudland. Sights o' people went up thar fur asthma an' hay fever cure. Hit cured 'em up thar too.

"Ye know hit wor a mighty fine place when Govenar Jeb Vance went thar. One time he had him a negro driver a drivin' him an' his family up thar. They had on a big load o' luggage too. He had two mighty fine horses hitched to the carriage, a black 'un an' a white 'un. Well, pullin' 'em up killed the white horse. Thar wor more 'an one horse's bones along that

"But my father he did most o' his huntin' on Grandfather Mountain. As time went on he got him five bear-huntin' dogs. Old Pooch wor dead an' gone long ago. They wor the biggest an' severest lookin' dogs in the country. But we needed big dogs to tackle bears with. Each fall we'd spend a little time up on Flat Top as well as on Black Mountain. Hit wor great on Flat Top durin' Indian Summer. An' that's whar Pop clinched down on his huntin'.

"I'll tell ye how he happened to quit fur good. One fall we wor a campin' up thar as usual. That summer Pop had done said:

"I'se quit the bears fur good. I'se killed a hundred of 'em in my day and that's enough killin' fur any man."

"O' course we never took him quite serious, jest sorta laughed at 'im. An' sure enough when them brisk autumn days come 'round he wor right up on Flat Top a-killin' another bear agin.

"That makes one hundred an' one, Dad," I said when the bear toppled over in front of 'im. Hit wor a mother bear too. 'You always said your limit ud be even one hundred.'

"Well, son, ken ye tell me what made me do hit?" he asked sorta sad.

"No," said I very curious like. "Tell me."

"Hits the desire, the desire to kill.' He had a strange hungry look in his face that at the time I did not quite undustand. He seemed to be sorta sad while we wor a skinnin' that she-bear an' a puttin' away her hide. One has to be a real bear

hunter to know the feelin's he musta had.

"That evenin' when sittin' around our camp fire Pop brightened up agin when tellin' big bear tales. He wor great at story tellin'. Made the happenins so vivid like, I could actually see the bears he wor a talkin' about.

"The next mornin' we wor out with all five dogs lookin' fur bear agin. Not fur from whar we killed the she-bear the day before we found a bear so big an' fat he couldn't run or else he jest wouldn't run. I never quite puzzled

that big feller out. Along in the fall y'know bears gits mighty big an' fat. All
(Continued on page 33)



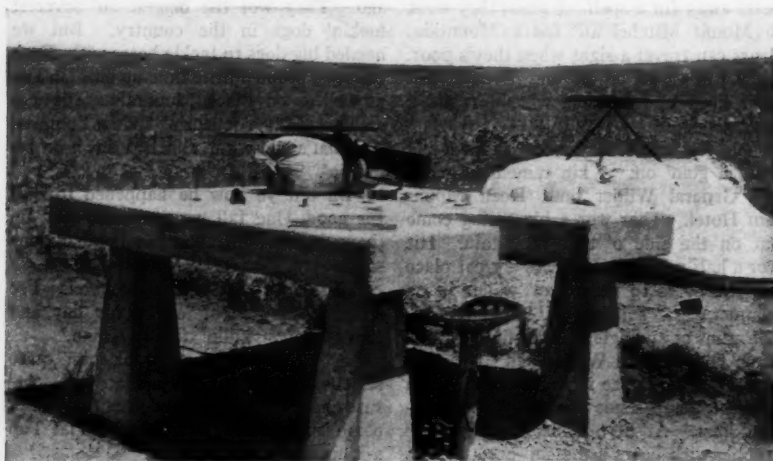
I. T. O'Keefe

"THAT EVENIN' WHEN SITTIN' 'ROUND OUR CAMP FIRE POP BRIGHTENED UP AGIN WHEN TELLIN' BIG BEAR TALES"

road. The bears uster hang around thar to eat 'em an' the scraps left by folks a travelin' up thar.

A Good Rifle Rest

By ALLYN H. TEDMON



IT IS BUILT OF CONCRETE. IT IS SOLID

REST shooting is an advanced stage of rifle shooting. A rifleman to gain any real information from rest shooting must have passed the first stages of the game, otherwise the story a good rest can tell will be lost. However, to the rifleman who really wants to know and is capable of learning, the rest is by all odds the one road to the Doctor's degree.

There are many forms of rifle rests. A sandbag on top of a log, or a combination of planking and nails, is often used. However, to have a real rest—one that is solid in spite of wind or jar, you should build of concrete. Having the use of such a rest, I am giving a little information about it.

This rest, shown in the pictures, was designed and built by John Phayer, of Engle-

wood, Colorado. It is absolutely solid. It is by all odds the best piece of furniture of its kind that I have ever seen. Since the pictures were taken a sun-shade has been added. Observe that it is usable for both right and left-hand shooting. The seat, you will notice, is adjustable for height.

The rest is of reinforced concrete. Weather, age—nothing save a California tremor, can ever budge it. John Phayer gives a good idea of the height as he kneels at the spotting scope, while my brother, shooting, demonstrates how the body and arms are held in a natural and yet solid position.

Should anyone wish the dimensions of this Phayer rifle rest we shall be glad to send them to him. If you belong to a rifle

THE REST IN USE, WITH JOHN PHAYER SPOTTING



club and haven't a big-hearted John Phayer to build a rifle rest for you, get busy yourselves and build one. It will help your club as it has helped ours, because a rifle rest when used by an expert can tell some remarkable tales.

[Mr. Tedmon's address is Littleton, Colorado.—Ed.]

MY WIFE LEARNS TO SHOOT

(Continued from page 14)

shooter," and in due time received her medal from Uncle Sam. Needless to say, she wore it upon every possible occasion; and regardless of Army regulations, she wears it on the right shoulder, as on the other side it interferes with the gun stock.

By this time, shooting on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and evenings, I had managed to accumulate a string of medals as long as my arm, and had qualified for the California State Team for Camp Perry. My wife kept plugging along turning in some very creditable scores. I have seen her make a 47 out of a possible 50 at 200 yards offhand in competitive shooting; a good enough score for anyone.

I took her along on several hunting trips, and my pet .256 Newton which she took for her own because of its lightness, still carries the nicks accumulated in her scrimmages through the brush and rocks. Still, I never suspected what was to happen later.

Once each year our club holds an inter-county shoot, at which representatives from the various clubs compete. On this particular occasion an elimination shoot, or "miss-and-out" match, was staged. There were some forty-five entrants from the five clubs who participated, my wife as usual being the only woman. With five shots at each range, and no sighting shots allowed, each contestant must make three bulls out of the five shots, or drop out, beginning at 100 yards, and on up to 600.

Well, I dropped out at the 500-yard range, but I was not alone. By the time the six-hundred yard range was reached, in the middle of the afternoon with the wind blowing a gale, there was only a mere scattering of shooters left, but my wife was among the survivors.

At 600 yards all contestants with three out of five shots to their credit, continued to shoot until they went out of the bull. One by one they dropped out until none were left but my wife, who with seven consecutive hits went out for a 4, winning the first prize for the shoot—an order for a large Stetson hat. Needless to say, I was as proud as anybody; but I still maintain that it's a good thing she didn't get measured for her hat that day.

Now, don't you all agree that the moral of this story is: "Don't teach your wife to shoot?"

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American Rifleman Index for 1935

FOLLOWING our established custom, this index lists, under four classifications, all major articles that have been published in the twelve issues of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* for this past year. It is impracticable to list every article that has

been published, for with respect to the shorter articles there would be a diversity of opinion as to which should appear in the index and which should be omitted. Readers can supplement the index by adding to it as they see fit.

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From a Friend in England

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,
Dear Sir:

For more years than I care to remember, I have been a keen student of the .22-caliber rifle, and of .22-rifle shooting in all its aspects, both here in England and in the U. S. A., gaining my first N. R. A. certificate in 1911. Of late years my chief interest has been in the sporting side of .22-rifle shooting, and by writing articles for the *Shooting Times* I have been doing all in my power to foster the use of the .22-caliber rifle in the country for vermin destruction, etc.

I frankly envy you "on the other side." You have a vast country; you can indulge in all forms of shooting; you make some of the finest small arms and accessories in the world; you have a population that is "gun-minded," and you have a wonderful outlet for the products of your small arms and accessory manufacturers.

Here the outlook is vastly different. There is not an acre of free shooting in England. It is like a vast park, every inch of the land being under private ownership, and the laws of trespass rigidly enforced. To be seen on private or public land with a gun or a rifle in one's hand is a very serious matter.

Game shooting,—partridges, pheasants, hares, etc., is quite out of the question unless you happen to be a wealthy landowner or a guest at an organized "shoot"; and in fact the only way in which an ordinary member of the public can ever hope to get any shooting at all is to find a friendly farmer who will allow him to assist in the destruction of vermin, rabbits, rooks, crows, woodpigeons, etc., on his farm; and a request for this form of shooting is far more often refused than granted. Personally, I am very fortunate

in this respect, as I have permission to shoot over three fairly large (for this country) farms within reasonable distance of London. I must mention that the Firearms Act of 1920 is in force here, and it is quite impossible to purchase a .22-caliber rifle or any ammunition for same without a Police Certificate, which is very difficult to obtain; when this is granted it must be renewed every three years. One must also be in possession of a gun license, but this does not entitle you to shoot game.

From the above you will readily see the great restrictions placed upon all forms of shooting here, and why our rifle and ammunition makers cannot hope to compete with the U. S. A., with its vast internal markets.

In spite of all these restrictions there still exists here a small band of .22-rifle enthusiasts keen enough on the game to support the one firm in England who really caters to their requirements. I refer to Messrs. A. G. Parker, of Birmingham; and in event of its being of some interest to your readers, I enclose a photograph of a special sporting .22 rifle which the above firm built to my order and design. The barrel and action are, as you can see, part of a B. S. A. Sporting Martini, the fore-end and stock having been made by a highly skilled craftsman to my own measurements. The scope is a 2X with a 6" eye relief, and is mounted very low down on the barrel, the barrel being specially grooved to receive it. This is in order to avoid "cant." The scope is a permanent fitting, no other sight being provided. It is, of course, vertically adjustable within the scope itself, and for the type of shooting for which the rifle is used I have never found the need of any lateral adjustment. The whole outfit is beautifully hand-finished. Its weight is just off

seven pounds, but the balance is so perfect that the rifle comes to the shoulder like a perfectly-balanced shotgun. It has been specially sighted-in to shoot Remington Hi-Speed lubricated hollow-point ammunition. If any reader is interested I shall be very pleased to give him any further information he may desire.

Now a bouquet for THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. What a publication! We have nothing that can compare with it. Of course I am a regular subscriber, but it seems so long to have to wait for my copy. You American riflemen are indeed lucky to have such a publication to cater to all your requirements "on your own doorstep."

Trusting that this letter will be of some interest to your readers,

Yours very sincerely,

E. M. GINN.

MR. GREIG'S CHRONOGRAPH

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,
Dear Sir:

Mr. Paul Greig's article "A Chronograph for the Handloader" in the November issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN is very interesting but open to some criticism. I am referring particularly to the second and third paragraphs.

In the second paragraph he states: "it is sometimes possible to exceed so-called maximum charges with perfect safety, in which case all references are straight-way left behind." It has been, and will continue to be, our advice to reloaders not to exceed the maximum charges listed in our leaflets because these maximum charges are at the high limit of permissible pressures.

We know of no way by which pressure determinations may be made either with the regular Boulenger Chronograph or the Ballistic Pendulum, and, therefore, can find no basis in fact for Mr. Greig's statement.

Furthermore, Mr. Greig states "The key to the whole matter is perhaps contained in the following quotation from a duPont booklet: 'Pressures vary to such a great extent between components of different makes that it would be of no assistance nor would it serve as a guide to loading to include them here.' If pressures vary, so will velocities." Taken by itself, this statement is true but it has nothing to do with the purpose of his article nor is the statement intended to recommend the construction of a chronograph which will permit the development of high velocity loads without attention to the accompanying pressures.

Personally, I feel that Mr. Greig could well have omitted these two paragraphs.—WALLACE H. COXE, *Ballistic Engineer, duPont Burnside Laboratory.*

"A Rifleman Went to War"

By the late Capt. Herbert W. McBride; Small Arms Technical Publishing Co.; \$3.50.

"To me it was a game—the greatest game in the world."

IN THAT quotation is summed up the whole gist of the story "A Rifleman Went to War."

Of average build, soft-spoken, ordinarily mild-mannered, there was nothing about "Herb" McBride to suggest the soldier of fortune as pictured by the average writer of fiction. But his were restless feet. He drifted always where there was a chance to find excitement. Always his first love was the rifle, and in the days when Camp Perry was young, Herb McBride was one of the outstanding figures in that little clan of American long-range riflemen who could always be found in the Wimbledon, the Leech, and the Palma.

When war broke in Europe it was the most natural thing in the world that Mac should drift to Canada, to be promptly commissioned in one of the Canadian Expeditionary Regiments.

"A Rifleman Went to War" is the story of McBride's first year or year-and-a-half in France with the Canadians. War to him was a game. Sniping was target practice. He played it that way, and kept the same meticulous notes, the same sort of score book that he had kept all his life on the target ranges. Out of these score books, letters, and diaries, "A Rifleman Went to War" has emerged. The book is McBride—quiet-spoken for the most part, but with a keen sense of humor and rising to sheer drama at unexpected points.

His description of the advance of the Gordon Highlanders in the battle of St. Eloi is as dramatic a word picture as was ever painted by Kipling or Flaubert. There is none of the pathos or horror of war that we have come to look for as a result of the "war books" of the past few years; yet the pathos, the filth, the smells, the grimness of the whole thing somehow impress you. They impress you even as you read and quietly chuckle with Mac at the picture of himself, under the influence of an extra ration of rum, departing on a solitary patrol into No Man's Land, to take back to the Canadian lines a German regimental flag planted arrogantly on the German parapet; wrestling with the guy ropes that held it there and then nonchalantly turning his back on the German trench and walking back with the flagstaff over his shoulder.

We unhesitatingly recommend "A Rifleman Went to War," alike to the civilian rifleman who has national defense constantly in mind, the sportsman who merely enjoys entertaining reading, and the military who are interested in a perfectly frank analysis of American and Canadian military methods during the period from 1914 to 1918.—C. B. L.

"Yankee Arms Maker" (The Life of Colonel Samuel Colt)

By Jack Rohan; Harper and Brothers; \$3.00.

EVERYBODY knows the Colt Gun. Nobody knows Sam Colt, who invented the gun, tried to persuade two governments to adopt it, gave up and went into the submarine cable business, and then was forced to resume manufacture by the tardy demand of his own government.

This new book is eventually going to find its way onto the book shelves of every gun lover in this country, or we miss our guess. Reading it, you forget that it is a biography based upon endless searching through yellowed newspaper pages and dusty correspondence and patent files, in its absorbing account of the adventures of the independent, arrogant, quick-thinking Sam Colt. Sam Colt, the boy, causing the local Squire's fine team of bays to run away with a mysterious explosion; Sam Colt, the young man, trying to scrape together money to promote his revolver, running a one-man medicine show from staid New England to the tempestuous river towns along the Mississippi; Sam Colt, the political fixer, blasting ships out of the water of the Potomac in an effort to sell Congress his harbor-defense mines; and, finally, Sam Colt the arms manufacturer,—the first man to put a modern production line to work in a factory. The history of these doings will carry you along like a novel.

Don't look for technical details of the construction of the Paterson Colt, the Walker Colt, or any of the other varieties of Colt gun, because you won't find anything as trite as that in "Yankee Arms Maker." What you will find is an authentic, colorful, unusually well-written narrative of Colonel Samuel Colt, the man. When you are through with the book, if you are so fortunate as to get your hands on a Paterson Colt or any of the others so eagerly sought by collectors, the gun will cease to be a thing of cold and perhaps slightly-rusty steel, and will become instead something around which you can tell stories and legends to the everlasting entertainment of your friends.

You can get it, I suppose, from your local bookshop. If not, send your order to the Book Department of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.—C. B. L.

Principal Contributors in This Issue

L.R. WYCKOFF has been a shooter since the age of ten, beginning on squirrels and advancing by stages, until now he specializes on bear exclusively. He has also done considerable shooting

on the range, and with the Krag shot through several courses at Sea Girt each year for a number of years, finally making a place on the New Jersey Cavalry rifle team. Mr. Wyckoff lives at Manasquan, New Jersey.

Writes RAY CARVER, of Metaline Falls, Washington: "I always managed to have some sort of firearm from early boyhood, and did as much shooting as a lean purse would stand.

"I like to shoot and like even better to experiment with guns and sights. I have built several telescope sights from various odds and ends of telescopes, binoculars, etc., even using part of an eye-glass lens in one."

HARVEY A. DONALDSON is not a stranger to these columns. He is a gunsmith and arms dealer in Little Falls, New York, as well as an expert rifleman and a painstaking and scientific experimenter.

VERNON M. NIDEVER, of Trail's End Ranch, Carpinteria, California, writes: "Just an everyday person with a passion for guns. Not any old gun, but good guns. As a member of the Santa Barbara Rifle Club I have accumulated the usual number of medals on both the rifle and pistol range. Was fortunate enough to qualify for Camp Perry on two different occasions, but unfortunate in not being able to attend."

G. G. HILL is Director of the Department of Commerce, State Teachers College, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Concerning himself, he writes: "Born in West Virginia, forty-three years ago. Inherited a love for fine guns and fishing tackle from a long line of red-blooded outdoorsmen. Get most kick out of using home-loaded rifle ammunition, and experimenting with new shooting ideas."

S. BASIL HAW is an Englishman, residing in Kent. "I have been interested in firearms ever since I was a kid," writes Mr. Haw, "and about ten years ago I decided to take up collecting antique arms and to make a study of their history. I am particularly interested in the early cap-and-ball revolvers, and since I felt I could not afford to get together a really good collection of all arms, I made up my mind to concentrate entirely on these—especially the American types."

"Art, the American Indian, and writing folk stories, are my chief interests in life," writes MISS IDA O'KEEFFE. "Last winter I was in the mountains of western North Carolina, near Grandfather Mountain." Miss O'Keeffe is at present in charge of the Fine Arts Department at Athens College, Athens, Alabama. She is quite talented, having written both stories and books; and her prints and paintings have been on exhibition.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October, 1935.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss:

Before me, a notary public, in the and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Laurence J. Hathaway, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Laurence J. Hathaway, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, C. B. Lister, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Rifle Association of America. No stockholders.

Active officers:

Major General Milton A. Reckord, Executive Vice-President, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. B. Lister, Secretary-treasurer, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

LAURENCE J. HATHAWAY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1935.

[SEAL.] HELEN A. LOSANO, Notary Public.
(My commission expires August 28, 1938.)

THE ARCTIC SPEAKS

(Continued from page 11)

the ice fields in Baffin Bay as we proceeded north, with the Greenland coast on one side and Ellesmere Land, Canada, visible on the other. From the deck of the Morrissey we could see hundreds of glaciers—many active—on both sides of us. Ever since we had left Cape York, the ship's compass had been playing tricks on us, and now it pointed due south, whereas it should have pointed due north; so one shouldn't travel around on the ice up there and depend upon a compass to guide him back to camp.

On July 30th the Morrissey nosed up to the ice pack in Smith Sound, about 600 miles from the Pole. Solid ice confronted us now, so Captain Bartlett changed his course off Cape Sunrise, and headed west across Smith Sound, making the Canadian coast on Ellesmere Land between Cape Isabella and Cape Sabine, very near the spot where the Greeley expedition met disaster in 1885.

While cruising along the ice pack we sighted a large herd of walrus on an ice pan. We did not especially require any dead walrus for museum specimens, but I did wish one for my private collection; so the Springfield went into action, and again the 225-grain belted bullets proved very effective. One of the boys tried his luck with a .30 Remington, and although the shot was placed well enough, there was not enough punch back of it to anchor the walrus to the ice pan. Like the seals, the walrus had to be killed outright on the ice, for once in the water they sank like a plummet and never came up. Hauled aboard, my walrus weighed between 1400 and 1500 pounds, and carried a nice set of ivory tusks. After the shooting, the herd took to the water and scattered in all directions, coming to the surface here and there, and barking like so many dogs. They could be heard a great distance.

After the excitement was over we noticed a walrus cow and calf near the ship, so overboard went one of our whale boats, and after a few baths in the 29-degree water the calf was hauled aboard and safely transferred to the Morrissey. As it was only a few weeks old, our problem was how to feed it and keep it alive. This was finally solved by dispatching a wireless message to Dr. William Blair of the New York Zoological Park, and thereafter the little walrus was fed "via wireless." At any rate, it was well and hardy when it reached New York in September.

Having reached our most northern objective, the Morrissey headed south along the frozen wastes of Ellesmere Land; and what a barren, desolate country of mountains, ice, and snow it was! Steaming along just outside of the ice fields, we ran into real polar-bear country, where we soon obtained the balance of our specimens. These bears were found to be much larger than those taken on the Greenland side, but they were not as well furred and their skins were more yellow from seal oil. Ellesmere Land being uninhabited no doubt accounts for their great size, the abundance of seals, and the yellow color. After filling our museum requirements I took a nice one for myself. Again the Springfield with the heavy 225-grain belted bullets proved the right thing for them at the longer ranges, although my .33 Winchester accounted for more than one. After we got under way again I spotted a hood seal on the ice, and from its size and

color I knew it was just what I wanted for my private collection; so the .33 spoke, and the seal was hauled aboard.

The Morrissey anchored off Cobourg Island on August 3rd, to take on fresh water. The island was the breeding ground of thousands—yes millions—of ducks, gulls, and other water fowl. We used up hundreds of feet of moving-picture film and took many still pictures of the birds, nesting, at ease, in the water, and in the air. As we needed some fresh ducks to eat, a few of us went ashore. I took a .22 Winchester rifle and a shotgun, but the shotgun was not taken out of the case as I gathered enough ducks with the small rifle.

The next day we weighed anchor and proceeded south in open water, crossed Jones Sound, by Devon Island, sailed across Lancaster Sound, and on down to Baffin Land. We could not make landings on Ellesmere or Baffin Lands because of bad ice conditions, and we could not enter Jones or Lancaster Sounds because both were packed solid with ice. About half way down the Baffin Land coast our troubles began. Off Cape Adair we met bad ice for the first time. From then on for several days we just about held our own, oftentimes doubling back on our course, finally finding ourselves about 50 miles off shore. Captain Bartlett then headed for Cape Chidley and the Labrador, as we were running out of fresh water.

On August 15th we sighted Cape Mugford, and the following day dropped anchor at Turnevik. While the crew was taking on fresh water I spied from the deck of the ship a good-looking freshwater stream that seemed to have trout possibilities; so I took my fly rod and went ashore. Those trout fought each other to take the Parmachenee Belle, and I had great sport until dark. The next day we steamed south down the Labrador coast, and docked on August 21st at Brigus, where we stored our Arctic gear.

With her decks cleared for the first time since leaving New York, and fresh provisions aboard, the Morrissey sailed for New York and home on August 24th. Everything went peacefully until that August gale struck us off Cape Race the night of the 25th; and when we took stock we found we were minus a few sails. With new sails set, and bucking head winds all the way down, we docked at New York on September 3rd.

As a whole, the expedition was very successful. The Morrissey covered approximately 12,600 miles, penetrated the Arctic Seas as far North as on any of her nine former trips, and did it in 30 days less time; due of course to unusual open ice conditions. To say the least, she is a very seaworthy ship and a great ice-breaker. It was a wonderful trip and a great experience for me, thanks to Captain Bartlett—the greatest Arctic navigator of them all.

PLENTY O' GAME (Continued from page 27)

that winter hair grows out an' the hide gits prime.

"This big fat bear wor by a tree but he didn't climb hit. He jest stood up proud an' looked at us. The five dogs cornered 'im by that tree. Hit wor a sight the way he slapped 'em off when one rushed up within his reach. They wor jest like little fleas to his great powerful paws.

"When I think o' hit now, hit seems 'twor a shame to kill a fine creature like that bear wor. He must a ben the king bear o' Flat Top an' he acted the part too. I've never seen'd another big bear like 'im. He stood up so proud an' noble like. An' such a look as he gave father when he walked 'round behind 'im an' aimed his gun. Pop shot him in the back. Then he had to hit him seven cuts with the ax before he wor clean dead. My father never said a word 'cept: 'Let's break camp an' go home.'

"We strung that bear up an' left 'im until the next day. It took help t' git 'im home. But we taken 'im down an' weighed 'im. That bear weighed 500 pounds.

"Father wor turrible sad after the killin' o' that bear. Hit jest seemed to git next to him. One hundred an' two bears wor too much fur 'im. That big un must a filled his desire. He didn't do nuthin' no more after that but jest sat around an' et.

"Sometimes he'd play with a pet wolf we had. Hit wor a mean little rascal. He wouldn't eat nary a bit while we wor a lookin' at 'im. Jest like mean people y'know. They won't do nothin' when y're a lookin' at 'em. Them wolves ud come of a night an' kill every chicken they could git. We kept our pet wolf tied up most o' the time. Thar uster be a twenty-five dollar premium on the big timber wolf. Them fellers killed sheep an' everything.

"All wolves is great fur howlin' of a night. Our little pet wolf uster to go half a mile up on the mountain an' then start his howlin'. Their ears stand right up straight on their head.

"One evening our little pet fellar began to howl so loud Pop he went up on the mountain an' broke hit's neck. Y'see he'd call others to come into our neighborhood. Pop said hit worn't safe to keep 'im around no more.

"When the big game got skeerce I took to goin' after turkeys an' quail. Thar wor plenty o' big pheasants too. Huntin' wild turkeys uster be a big sport with me. I took hit up considerable after my daddie quit a bear huntin'. Not many years ago thar wor plenty o' wild turkeys in these parts. Thar's jest a few of 'em left, if any.

"I could go jest like a turkey an' that's why I had such good luck at gittin' 'em. I'd git on my horse with my gun an start on up towards Flat Top. After ridin' a

piece I'd tie up my horse an' go into the woods. One day I found a gang o' forty or more. Thar wor old turkeys an' young uns. When they seed me a comin' they all scattered. After a bit I went to callin' like a turkey hen. All the time now I wor a hidin' in the bushes. The turkeys thought hit wor the old hen a callin' 'em. They started to come out from their hidin' places.

"I taken careful aim at a nice young gobbler. I shot a fine big hen too. Let me tell ye they wor a pretty sight with their feet tied together an' a-hangin' on my horse's sides. We made fur home. Sunday we had us a nice roast turkey dinner. Pop wor the only one who didn't seem to relish hit much. He said: 'I'd give the two o' them turkeys fur jest one bite o' good bear meat.'

"Poor Dad, he didn't live so long after that. He died at eighty-six. I'm ninety-four myself. Bear huntin' wor our life. We wor always a talkin' 'bout the good old days that wor full o' big game. We early hunters never seemed to stop an' think some day hit ud be nary 'bout killed out. Dad, he had his desire granted. We all know'd that. Hit worn't the one hundredth bear, as he'd figured out 'twould be that done hit, but the one hundred an' second un, the big king bear o' Flat Top, that done filled 'im plum up."

A DAY WITH THE SQUIRRELS (Continued from page 13)

several hours' hunting, and the men then returned to the car. While driving down the road to the valley, one of them, in looking carefully over the meadows, saw something move over in a far fence corner. The woodchucks had long since holed-up in their dens, but it might be a farmer's cat out still-hunting. They slowed down and took a look through the telescope, whereupon a dog, and then another, was seen to crawl through the fence and go trotting down the meadow. When some distance away both dogs stopped and lay down, looking back in the direction of the car. It was then that the crow-hunter, looking through his telescope, saw that the larger dog was a German shepherd, the other being of indeterminate breed.

While the men were wondering if they had by chance found the sheep-killers, a shot was heard from the valley below, and a man carrying a rifle came running up across the meadow; the dogs in the meantime having passed over the knoll. The newcomer proved to be a hired hand on one of the neighboring farms, and had seen the sheep-killers and shot at them. Soon it was arranged that the chuck-hunter should remain concealed near the roadside, while the others went back up the road to locate the dogs, if possible.

In remaining near the point at which

the dogs had first been seen the chuck hunter was acting on a hunch learned in fox-hunting; for sooner or later a fox will return quite near to the place from which it has been jumped. Very soon he heard a shot, followed by two more. The first sharp crack sounded like the Hornet. While he lay prone in the tangle of wild cherry by the roadside, wondering if his friend had scored, he saw the police dog coming along the fence. With a high-speed load with 60-grain open-point bullet, he was ready for just such a long-range shot. The dog, some hundred and fifty yards away, was moving along at a lope and looking back over his shoulder. The man gave a sharp whistle, and the dog stopped instantly and looked around. It seemed like murder, for the man was a dog-lover. But then, this dog was a murderer and had to be killed; and with the cross-hairs on the dog's shoulder, the man eased off the trigger, and the dog sank to the ground.

The crow-hunter appeared down the road, carrying a dog collar bearing no license tag. He had killed the smaller dog at the first shot, but had not had a chance at the second one. He asked where this other dog had gone, and the chuck-hunter pointed to a gray form lying where it had fallen.

Hardly a word was spoken by either shooter on the trip back to town. One was sorry that he had killed a dog, while the other was glad that they had been of service to the farmer. And so came to a close another day that both hunters will remember for some time to come.

DUCK GUNS

(Continued from page 20)

except possibly a prairie chicken or a pheasant.

This 16-gauge may be used considerably this season in pass-shooting, if the ducks are wild; also in dove shooting, since the season on doves begins 21 days late, and such doves as remain are quite wild. I am accustomed to stating that this Ithaca has everything the factory could put on it by way of making it a consistent shooter. The barrels were carefully bored and repeatedly tested for pattern, with the Magnum load of 1½ ounces of shot. It has never been used much with any other charge, and I do not know which barrel shoots the better. The piece weighs slightly over 8 pounds, has single trigger, and raised rib. Stock is 14½ inches long, drop at heel 2¼ inches, at comb 1½; pitch, 1 inch down. The stock has cheekpiece, which is a fine thing on a trap gun. The gun never has been used in field shooting, being too heavy and shooting too close, but the weight alone keeps elevations very even, with the load used, and the piece doesn't kick. Single trigger permits the use of either

PALMA MATCH CONSISTENTLY

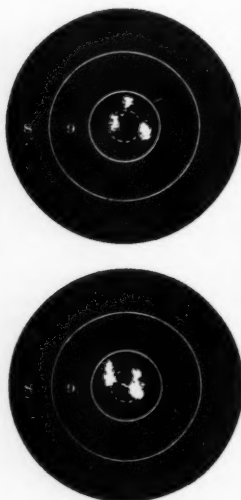
• COMPETITION TARGETS PROVE PALMA MATCH GUNS S



50 Yards!



SMALLEST 10X POSSIBLE made at Camp Perry in 1935. Shot by Cortez Souter, Des Moines, Iowa, in the Western Trophy Match . . . with iron sights! It takes Palma Match plus superb holding to make a group like this.



ANOTHER 10X POSSIBLE that helped win a match. H. H. Jacobs made 500 x 500 with 40 X's to win the 50-yard re-entry match at Camp Perry. The targets shown helped to make up his 40 X's.

100 Yards!



NATIONAL SMALL-BORE CHAMPION T. P. Samsone, Perth Amboy, N. J., relies on Palma Match accuracy. He made this 100-yard 9X possible in the Preliminary Dewar at Camp Perry.



RIGHT DOWN THE GROOVE for a 9X possible H. E. Potter, of Downing, Missouri, sent a string of Palma Match bullets. Mr. Potter scored 400 x 400 in the Dewar and won the Preliminary Dewar event with 797 x 800.

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ACCURATE AT ALL RANGES

SMALLER GROUPS AT 50, 100 AND 200 YARDS.

200 Yards!



FEAST YOUR EYES

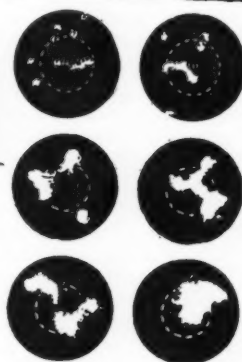
on one of the smallest .22 caliber groups ever fired from the shoulder at 200 yards. Charles G. Hamby of Atlanta, Ga., made this group in an ammunition test. He used a 100-yard target at 200 yards. Now he knows Palma Match is the ammunition for winners!



THESE TARGETS prove more than a thousand words that at every range Palma Match bullets go where you hold! Look over those tight, little groups—see why more Palma Match ammunition was used at Camp Perry than all other brands combined. Now read these additional news bits about spectacular Palma Match triumphs:



E. A. Craven who won the U. S. Trophy Match at Camp Perry made more X's in this event than any other competitor shooting over the Dewar Course. His score was 400 x 400 with 34 X's.



Add up all the facts and you'll come to the conclusion of the country's leading shooters . . . Palma Match is the ammunition for winning anything from a 50-foot indoor to a 200-yard outdoor competition. Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn.



E. N. Moor of Detroit, Michigan, says these targets, shot in the 50-yard, any sight re-entry, are characteristic of his performance with Palma Match the year round. His score was 200 x 200 with 18 X's.



Remington

DU PONT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

barrel first, though the only reason for changing barrels is to keep one of them from leading too much. Both barrels pull at 3½ pounds, as ordered, though if making a change I should have the second trigger yield at 4 pounds. I find that sometimes I get off a premature pull with the second barrel. This gun demands accurate handling and steady swinging, hence is simply a duck and dove gun. It was ordered in a weight of 7½ pounds, but I wanted all the extras on it, and the factory explained that this made it come out heavier. The soft-rubber recoil pad weighed so much extra, large grip so much, cheekpiece entailed weight, as did the 30-inch barrels with ventilated rib. However, I now have no desire for less weight.

The .410 will of course shoot the 2½-inch shell with ¾ ounce of shot. I have a letter from someone who stoutly maintains that the short shell is all the load he desires, and certainly it will kill at 25 yards; but to me any load less than ¾ ounce of shot is practically worthless in the .410 or any other gun. No duck-shooter ever will confine his range to 25 yards, and it is of no use to expect it. My notion is that the short shell ought to become obsolete except possibly for skeet-shooting. I do not know enough about skeet to say, except that I wouldn't use the short shell in skeet, either.

Now as to the little Winchester 16, a different story is to be told. Except when large shot are to be used—6's, 5's, and 4's, I'd prefer the 1-ounce load, as being pleasanter to shoot and just as effective on game below the size of large ducks. No. 7½ in the ounce loads is a fine charge for teal, doves, and even prairie chickens. It is the old standard 16-bore charge, and is just as good now as it ever was. The 16 is a friendly sort of gauge, willing to do anything asked of it. It comes in weights of under 6 pounds, up to better than 8. Twenty years ago the Parkers used to make a Long Tom 16 with 32-inch barrels chambered for 3-inch cases, three drams of powder being used, but only an ounce of shot. The owners of such guns, mostly down in Texas, swore by them as ducks guns. Forty years ago a trap-shooter won a match at fifty dollars a side, 16 bore against a 12, but the 16 used 1½ ounces of shot, winning the match 48 to 46 x 50. The standard English load for this gauge is ¾ ounce, but many ¾-ounce loads are used in guns of 6 pounds or less. Today, in this country, the 1½-ounce load with 3 drams of powder might be called standard for duck and dove shooting, though the Remingtons have issued a load containing 1¼ ounces. For all guns, however, weighing 6½ pounds and less, I'd myself use no charge heavier than the ounce of shot with 2½ drams of powder. I think that no bore handles the ounce load better than, or in fact as well as, the

16. The shot column is shorter than that of a similar load in 20 bore, while the same load in 12 gauge looks light; unnecessarily light.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

(Continued from page 16)

where work is immediately started on the task of placing the competitors in proper order according to the value of their scores. As the score cards come in from succeeding relays numerous ties become evident and the work of the bulletin section becomes almost a matter of expert accounting plus a complete knowledge of the complicated rules of deciding ties. In a case of a typical day such as that cited above for squadding purposes, there will be 1680 score cards to be checked and ranked in the Wimbledon Match, 1260 in the Crowell, and 1260 in the Scott, or total of 4200 score cards to be handled and an equal number of lines to be typewritten on a mimeograph stencil in order to issue the preliminary bulletins on these three matches. Naturally the competitors want to see preliminary bulletins just as soon as the match has finished. Two or three matches do not finish until supper time so the bulletin section works most of the night preparing the results of the day's shooting, while the squadding section is working most of the same night preparing squadding tickets for the next day's shooting. After the bulletins have been stenciled and run on the mimeograph machine the numerous pages must be gathered together and stapled into complete bulletin forms. The preliminary bulletins are then posted and distributed through the camp center to the various teams. Then within 24 hours after the complaint section has received and checked up on errors in the preliminary bulletin the entire stencil cutting and mimeographing job has to be done a second time in order to issue the Official Bulletins!

It is not at all surprising, is it, that very few of the enlisted men who are assigned to duty in the Statistical Office ask to be returned to the same job the following year? Strangely enough many of the officers and a few of the enlisted men are captured by the excitement, the pressure, the smooth efficiency and the importance of the task and do come back year after year. This is fortunate for the successful conduct of the matches, because without some trained men to break in the others in the Statistical Office each year the competitors would have an impossible task trying to compete in the great variety of matches which go to make up the National Match program.

INTRODUCTION TO RELOADING

(Continued from page 23)

should be adjusted; and I have found it very desirable to have little pasteboard

boxes for all dies and chambers, and to write on the box exactly what that tool is for, the particular marks on it, and just how it is adjusted. I also find it quite desirable to note in my records of reloaded ammunition what tool was used, the markings on the tool, and how it was adjusted, particularly as to depth of resizing, or depth of seating of the bullets.

When a shooter is going into reloading in earnest it is very desirable to make a special reloading bench. I like one about 2 inches higher than an ordinary table, so that I can sit in an ordinary chair when reloading. The bench should be sturdily made. There should be shelves for the tools, and also special shelves or brackets conveniently located to which the powder measure and lubricator-and-sizer can be clamped when in use. On one end of the bench there should be a large machinist's vise. I find that instead of screwing the various reloading tools down permanently to the bench, it is more convenient to clamp them down with metal bench clamps when in use; then they can be put away when not being used. The clamps can be obtained from ten-cent stores. The full-length resizing press, however, must be firmly bolted to the bench. When I buy a supply of primers I always take them out of the cardboard containers and place them in a properly-labelled glass-stoppered bottle where there is no chance of deterioration from moisture. The one thing more important than all others about hand-loaded ammunition is that it be "sure-fire."

A word of warning: do not have cracks anywhere that will eventually get filled with grains of powder, and do not ever leave greasy rags around anywhere, as these are frequent causes of fire.

(Part III of this series will appear in our next issue.)

STRUGGLES OF A NEW CLUB

(Continued from page 12)

began to conduct these meetings in a business-like manner. We outlined a shooting program that was varied enough and active enough to create interest; and we decided to boost interest, too, by having the local editor print the most important portions of the constitution in his paper.

* * * * *

We haven't had time enough as yet to predict with certainty the outcome of our latest efforts, though the club already begins to resemble a live organization; and I believe that we have profited by past mistakes. Our experiences, I imagine, have been much the same as those many other new clubs have had to face. If that is true, I hope that those other clubs are coming out of the shade as nicely as we appear to be. It's a great game, and well worth considerable effort to keep things going.

National Mid-Winter Shoot To Be Greatly Improved

THE latest plans for the Annual National Mid-Winter Shoot which has been held at St. Petersburg for the past three years point to a greatly improved Shoot from the standpoints of program, prizes, range accommodations and attendance. The dates have been established for the period from March 5th to March 8th, inclusive, for the small bore shooters at St. Petersburg and March 9th, 10th and 11th for the pistol shooting clan at Tampa.

St. Petersburg and Tampa are practically twin cities, and inasmuch as Tampa is installing a brand new twenty target pistol range, it has been felt wise to divide the program in this way for 1936. The National Rifle Association is assuming entire control and supervision of both competitions, with the Florida State Rifle Association handling the preliminary arrangements.

The St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce has appropriated funds which will permit the rebuilding of the small bore range to provide modern double target facilities and to permit the award of \$500.00 in added money in the various small bore matches. The pistol range at Tampa is being built under the supervision of Sergeant "Smitty" Brown and Frank Wyman of the Tampa Police Department, a couple of pistolers who rate in the top flight in this country and who know how a pistol range should be built and how pistol shooters like to be taken care of.

Approximately \$300.00 will be available for added money prizes in the pistol matches at Tampa. Several valuable new trophies will be in competition both in the rifle and pistol matches.

Arrangements have been made to provide comfortable hotel or apartment accommodations for competitors at the Mid-Winter Tournament at rates which will probably not exceed the cost of Squaw Camp accommodations at the National Matches. In addition, there will of course be available ample tourist camp accommodations for those who like tourist camping or who like to travel with a tendance.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made for that popular friend of the small bore clan, Captain Merritt A. Edson, United States Marine Corps, to serve as Executive Officer at both Shoots. Range and statistical officers will be supplied by the National Rifle Association.

Northern shooters who have not attended this Florida Mid-Winter Championship will enjoy an eye-opening experience if they take in the Shoot this win-

ter. St. Petersburg and Tampa can be reached by automobile over splendid concrete roads with two or three days' easy driving from almost any point in the east or middle west. Living expenses are low in Florida unless a person *desires* to spend a lot of money.

Following the close of the Shoot competitors can visit the Bok Singing Tower in a round trip of a day from St. Petersburg, or they can cross the famous Tamiami Trail to Miami in little more than half a day's driving.

Viewed from all angles, the Annual Mid-Winter Shoot in Florida should rank second in popularity only to the National Matches at Camp Perry. With the thought of getting away from bad weather in the north and the attractive prizes and competition available, with direct N. R. A. supervision of the competitions, the 1936 Mid-Winter Shoots at St. Petersburg and Tampa should attract record-breaking attendance.

The schedule of small bore competition, subject to change, is as follows:

Thursday, March 5th

Re-entries at all ranges.

Friday, March 6th

Match

- 1 The Southeastern Aggregate
- 2 National Midwinter Championship
- 3 50 Meter Metallic Sights
- 4 2-Man Team 50 Meter Metallic Sights
- 5 Individual Dewar—Metallic Sights
- 6 Individual Long Range—Metallic Sights

Saturday, March 7th

Match

- 7 50 Meter Individual Any Sights
- 8 2-Man Team (Dewar Course) Any Sights
- 9 Individual Short Range Any Sights
- 10 S. B. Wimbledon Any Sights
- 11 St. Petersburg Special

Sunday, March 8th

Match

- 12 2-Man Team Long Range Any Sights
- 13 Swiss
- 14 Women's Match
- 15 Interstate Team Any Sights

Re-entries whenever targets are available up to Sunday, March 1st, at noon.

The schedule of pistol events will be published in the January issue of *THE RIFLEMAN*.

Programs will be available for mailing within the next few weeks. Requests for programs should be addressed to National Headquarters at Washington.

NEW SAN DIEGO RANGE INVITES VISITING RIFLEMEN

WE ARE advised that the West Coast Rifle Club in San Diego, California, has, through the generosity and co-operation of Mr. J. W. Sefton, Jr., obtained the use of an excellent range about fifteen miles from down-town San Diego. The range has been placed in first class condition by the club, and has six targets available for firing at all ranges from 200 to 600 yards. The club extends a cordial invitation to riflemen visiting San Diego to shoot on the new range. Complete information can be obtained from either Mr. Ralph Steinhoff, 4284 41st Street, San Diego or Mr. Charles A. Sigler, 3401 First Avenue.

OKLAHOMA SELLS STATE MATCHES. WHEN PUBLISHING RESULTS

HOW a sales-minded State Association Secretary resells a program of annual matches to shooters of his state is reflected in the personal message written on page one of score bulletins recently sent out by Elmer C. Croom, Secretary of the Oklahoma Rifle Association. Extracts of the message follow:

"The Oklahoma Rifle Association appreciates your participation in the Tenth Annual Matches, and urges that you begin now training your teams and individual shooters for the 1936 events. By vote of the Association, the big-bore matches will be held sometime in the spring of 1936, exact date to be set by the executive committee. The small bore rifle and pistol matches will be held in the fall. A Camp Perry National Match team will be chosen at the spring shoot, whether there are national matches in 1936 or not.

Many things were learned during the 1935 matches. They were the best we ever had, from standpoint of attendance, scores (in many matches) and there seemed to be ample harmony. In 1936 your executive committee hopes to have even better arrangements for medals and trophies, with new matches and more attractions for shooters. Spread the word, and make the 1936 matches bigger than ever. They are YOUR matches; your secretary welcomes suggestions."

Associations or clubs who send out mimeographed or printed bulletins containing only names and scores without a lead of any kind pass up a splendid sales opportunity. Furthermore ordinary score bulletins possess very little publicity values to busy editors, whereas a short message containing high-lights of the match is of general news and stands a good chance of getting into print. Incidentally, this thought is particularly timely as regards bulletins sent to *THE RIFLEMAN*.

Alaska's New Rifle Range

ALASKANS have renewed their adolescent belief in Arabian Nights, Santa Claus and all things occult because the seemingly impossible has happened.

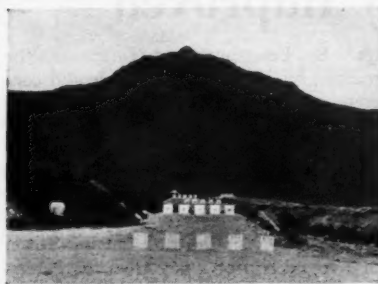
For years the devoted little clan of Sourdough rifle shooters have been carrying on along the beaches and various and sundry places which seemed to offer sanctuary for the various forms of the sport, such as testing out sights on a favorite hunting rifle, trying out a certain load or just indulging in our inherent desire to shoot. Generally such activities have been accomplished under difficulties but we have been buoyed up by the hope that a time would come when a very small portion of Alaska's vast domain would be officially dedicated to the devotees of the grooved tube and a real up to date rifle range constructed thereon. Now we have it and our most extravagant dreams are surpassed.

It came about in this manner. With the advent of ECW funds the Alaskan branch of the Forest Service was looking for worthwhile projects which would furnish useful work in the building and when completed be of benefit to the community and the Territory as a whole. Why not a rifle range? Ownership of firearms and indulgence in shooting is extremely common and popular with Alaskans. Recognizing the need and responding to favorable public sentiment, Regional Forester Charles H. Flory authorized the construction of a rifle range near Juneau, the capital city of the Territory.

The location which came nearest to meeting the imperative conditions necessary for a rifle range is on the northwest side of the moraine of Mendenhall Glacier about fourteen miles from town. It is highly improbable that any rifle range in the world can boast of a setting of equal or greater scenic beauty. The firing point will face almost due north towards Mt. McGinnis, flanked by a panorama of supporting snow peaks as a backstop, with beautiful Mendenhall Glacier conspicuous in the east foreground.

Before work was begun the best and latest plans pertaining to range construction were obtained with the result that the Juneau range is thoroughly modern and up to date in every respect.

The shooting house, fourteen feet wide by seventy feet long, is of logs, massive and substantial with full play given to the artistic possibilities of such a type of construction with all details in harmony even to the hardware. On each end is a room about fourteen feet square, the one on the east being equipped with a cook stove,



tables, seats and shelves for preparing and serving lunches and the other with a heating stove, lockers, etc., to be used as a club room by the members. The space between the end rooms is open towards the range with facilities for handling seven shooters at one time under a roof in inclement weather. The regular firing point is immediately in front of the shooting house, entirely in the open to comply with the requirements for some of the qualification shooting, with ten firing points at present and room for greatly enlarging when the occasion requires.

There are five targets at 100, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards and two targets at 1,000 yards. The butts are built up entirely above ground with a reinforced concrete wall faced with a ramp of gravel and sand. Targets are the N. R. A. double type built on the regular specifications somewhat reinforced and strengthened, equipped with eight-inch bronze bearing sheaves and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flexible wire tiller rope. Owing to the nature of the terrain it was possible to shoot all ranges from one firing point immediately in front of the club house or under the roof during bad weather, a distinct advantage for club and other shooting not for qualification. All ranges are connected with the firing point by telephone, metal pipe being used for conduits.

A 50-yard small bore range is provided with removable target frames to be hung on posts. Later it is intended to provide for the hand gun shooters with a range of their own slightly west of the shooting house.

Before work was undertaken a considerable area was included in the range site and was set aside for a recreation unit, the plan being that later a golf course, tennis courts, skeet layout and a commodious club house might be added. Mendenhall Lake is also a favorite skating place, thus bringing one feature of winter sports into the picture.

To make use of and operate this fine range the Juneau Rifle and Pistol Club was organized with a large and rapidly

growing membership. The Club is in a position to put out a good civilian team, especially if efforts are successful in having this range officially recognized for qualification shooting. There should be many opportunities for shoulder to shoulder matches with the different Service teams which are frequently here.

The range was officially dedicated August 11, 1935, with an impromptu match participated in by five-man teams from the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Coast Guard and the Juneau Rifle Club, as organizations from the various branches of the Service happened to be in Juneau on that date. The duties of Range Officer were most ably performed by Captain Castner, 7th Infantry, assisted by a very efficient pit detail from the Army Post at Haines. The Army took home the lion's share of the prizes. A silver cup suitably engraved, presented by the Juneau Rifle and Pistol Club, went to the winning Army team.

It is hoped and believed that this match will be the forerunner of many more such competitions. The range has possibilities of great enlargement, sufficient to handle a shoot of the size of a Zone or Divisional Match, should the occasion warrant.

The Juneau Rifle Club has as its major objective sending an Alaska Rifle Team to Camp Perry in 1936. It is planned to call for tryouts in all the larger Alaskan towns well in advance for the purpose of selecting the best material and having it assemble at Juneau to be whipped into shape as a fairly competent shooting unit before time for departure for Perry.

All visiting riflemen are most cordially invited to avail themselves of the privileges of this range and enjoy a shoot in an unsurpassed scenic setting where the bark of the Springfield blends with the roar of the mighty Alaskan Grizzly.—JAY WILLIAMS.

Lt. Col. W. F. Leuschner

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM F. LEUSCHNER, a member of three United States Olympic rifle teams and an officer in the New York National Guard and the Army Reserve for nearly fifty years, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., on October 25.

He was one of the American sharpshooters at the Olympic games in England in 1908, at Stockholm in 1912, and in 1920 he had the highest score of the United States team, at Antwerp. He served on the Mexican border and in the World War. For the last fifteen years he had been superintendent and armorer of the 174th Armory.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Re-Birth of an Old Rifle Club

ON THE rear wall of our "debating room," hangs an N. R. A. Charter, dated 1903 and made out to the Mt. Vernon Rifle and Revolver Club, now incorporated. The records of this new club are lost in the passing of the years and we know very little about the club until it was re-chartered after the World War.

About 1923, a group of ex-service men in that disagreement and a number of civilians got together to renew friendships and reorganize the Mt. Vernon R. & R. Club. Members of the new club included quite a few of the more influential citizens of this fair town, even the Mayor joining up.

Within a year or two, the membership had increased to between fifty and sixty and it seemed that almost all of them turned out for special occasions such as the Annual Dinner, elections of officers, etc., but, for one reason and another, attendance at the weekly shoots gradually died away. When the club was first re-organized the weekly meetings were held in the police range and, later, at the local Armory. Both places were small and time was limited.

About 1926, several members decided it was time for a new club to be formed and the Outer's Club of Mt. Vernon was born. This new club rented property in Harrison, N. Y., which it is still using and has had quite a little success in the small-bore game, including a tie for first in the Metropolitan Indoor Team Championship and a new record in the Eastern Small-bore Team Championship at Camp Ritchie, both, this year.

But, to get back to the Mt. Vernon R. & R. Club. The result of the new club and the fact that qualification for medals were too easily made, was that, by 1930, there were three and four members showing up at the weekly shoots.

Due to very few of the older members being present at the Annual Meeting that year, more of the younger members were elected to the various offices. These younger men had ideas and resolved that there would be a new awakening of interest in the club if it was in their power to create that interest.

The first step in that direction was to make up and send out an interesting program each month, featuring various types of matches among the members. This seemed to put a little more life into the old body and, at the next Executive Meeting, a drastic change in the method of qualification was proposed. Formerly, the rifle qualification consisted of a certain number of prone scores, which could often be made in one or two nights. After that, the "Expert" had nothing else to shoot for, so he stayed away. It was

proposed to change this qualification to the regular N. R. A. Gallery Qualification of sixty shots, thirty prone and ten in each of the other three positions. This met with a great deal of opposition from the "standpatters" but the Executive Committee felt it was right and stuck to its guns. The result was that some of the old-timers dropped out, but these were replaced by younger men and, since this course was much more difficult, the shooters began to drop around more often for practice. At the same time, the N. R. A. Pistol Qualification was also adopted.

PISTOL MATCHES FOR BANKERS

The Competitions Division has announced in the Gallery Program two individual pistol matches and one team match open to employees of any Bank, Trust Company or Pay-roll Protective Agency.

One match will consist of three stages, slow, timed and rapid fire. The other individual match will consist of twenty shots slow fire. The Bank Team Match is open to teams of four men, and a three-stage affair, with entries closing February first. Entries in both individual matches close January first.

In a short time, the attendance had increased to such an extent that the Armory was no longer large enough to accommodate the number that wished to shoot, but, this increase in shooters had also helped to swell the bank account and we were now ready to look for a new place where we could build an indoor range of our own. This was not an easy task in such a compact city as ours, but our efforts were finally brought to a successful conclusion when we rented an old bowling alley.

The members pitched in with a will and the range was soon completed. The back stop consists of old railroad ties, laid with the end grain toward the shooter and backed by $\frac{3}{8}$ " steel plate, enough material to stop the .30-06, but we limit our selves to .22 caliber. Two 500 watt flood lights, hung from the ceiling, supply efficient illumination. At the rear of the range, a partition cuts off a room in which we do our alibing, scoring and loafing. This is furnished with several lockers, desks, chairs and, in the winter, a stove.

All we have now is the result of a few members getting behind the club and really working for it. This has resulted in benefit, not only to our own club, but to others in the shooting game. The new range is being used by four Senior Clubs and one Junior Club.

As interest in the new range developed, matches became so frequent that a new system was devised for determining the shooters who would shoot on the team. We had previously shot it off among the bunch to get the best eight men for the team, but this interfered with other events and some times matches were too close together to allow of a shoot-off. The following system can be used in other clubs for the same purpose and to create more interest than results obtained by averaging scores will do.

We first held a shoot to determine the eight high men who would compose the tentative team. These names, we posted on a board. The eighth man on the team is open to challenge by any one and every one not on the team and generally has a real fight to keep his place, as there are six or seven after his place all of the time. To move up the ladder to a higher place on the team, any team man may challenge the next man above and, the latter, must accept the challenge and defend his position within three weeks or forfeit his place. The same two men may not shoot two successive matches together. It works out so that, if sixth man shoots against fifth and wins, he has a chance to challenge fourth man before accepting another challenge from the man he displaced.

So that the men at the top cannot relax and stop practicing, we have made it a rule that any one on the team who does not place among the first five in two successive matches, drops down to eighth place on the team, pushing eighth man up to seventh place, seventh to sixth, etc. Matches in which a team man does not shoot count against him the same as a match in which he has not placed in the first five.

Through this system, we have men shooting matches against each other every shooting night, which cannot help but keep enthusiasm at a high level. We are using the same system for pistol work.

This year we have opened the indoor season with a Westchester Gallery Rifle Team Championship. The match was shot in four positions, five shots in each position, five-man team, fifty feet. Due to the early date of the match, October 13th, and the regrettable fact that most of the notices were sent out very late, only seven teams entered. We expect at least three times that many for next year.

The winning team received a handsome cup and cash. The second and fifth teams also received cash. The Chester Gun Club received, by special Western Union messenger, a hand painted, deluxe length of stove pipe, as consolation, which they promise to keep for the deserving team, next year.—B. MECKLENBURG.

COMING EVENTS

The eleventh annual Ohio rifle and pistol gallery matches will be conducted by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association in the drill hall at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, on February 21, 22, and 23. The matches are open to anyone and the program includes the fifteenth annual Columbus Dispatch Match, the Tewes Plaque Prone Match, the Midwest and Ohio Championships, both any sight and metallic sight, the eleventh annual Ohio-Ontario Match, the sixth annual Ohio-Connecticut Match, Junior Match, Senior Match, Women's Match, Railway Employees' Match, and others. For further information write Roy B. Fourman, Secretary, 1374 Hollywood Place, Columbus, Ohio.

The Fifth Annual Ohio Team Matches will be conducted by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association in the drill hall at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, on April 18 and 19. These matches include the League Champions Match for the Governor's Trophy, the Ohio Team Championship for the National Guard Trophy, a club team match, a Reserve Officers Match, and the Fourth Annual Buckeye-Empire Match. For more information write Roy B. Fourman, Secretary, 1374 Hollywood Place, Columbus, Ohio.

The Los Angeles Telephone Rifle Club will hold their annual President's Trophy shoot on Sunday, December 1, 1935, at the Pasadena Police Rifle range. M. E. Rothenberger, winner of the trophy last year, will be present to defend his title.

The first annual Niagara Frontier Indoor Small-bore Championships will be conducted by the Buffalo Rifle and Revolver Club, Inc. on Saturday and Sunday, January 25th and 26th at the 174th Infantry Armory, Buffalo, N. Y. All firing will be at 100 yards. There will be a two-man-team Match; a four-man-team Match; a re-entry Swiss Match and the main event, the Individual Championship. There will be prizes for both Any Sights and Iron Sights. Write to Chester M. Bickers, 2163 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

CLUB NOTES

A final bulletin from Middlesex Sportsman's Rifle League of Massachusetts shows the M. R. A. team on top with five wins and no losses. Melrose placed second, having lost only to M. R. A. This is the league which inaugurated the popular "wrong target club," membership in which is automatically bestowed upon shooters who fire at the wrong target. Twelve qualified for membership during the summer series of matches. H. E. Fox of the Lowell team, credited with three wrong target shots, was elected president of the club.

Construction of the Hyde Park "Y" Rifle Club's range is nearing completion. The facilities provide six firing points at distances from fifty to seventy-five feet. Provision has been made for both rifle and pistol firing. The range occupies a separate 90-foot steel structure on top of the building's east wing. It is planned to have the range open to members at all hours. Address Harper Glezen, 1400 E. 53d St., Chicago, for complete information.

A team representing Norfolk (Neb.) Rifle Club turned in a score of 1970 (394 per man average) to capture the 1935 Small-Bore State Championship in the annual outdoor meet sponsored by the Nebraska State Rifle and Pistol Association. The match, held at Columbus, September 28, was fired at 50 and 100 yards.

Fiala Outfits, Inc., well known New York City sportsman outfitters have recently moved to 47 Warren Street. The new location permitted installation of an improved indoor range which is equipped for rifle and pistol practice. Mr. Fiala, President of the firm is a keen N. R. A. booster and shooters visiting the range will always find N. R. A. literature and application blanks.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAM FOR CLEVELAND SHOOTERS

THE Cuyahoga Civilian Marksmen's Association, an organization of individuals and clubs in greater Cleveland and surrounding counties, is now planning a schedule of matches for the indoor season. To date, there are nine clubs participating with prospects of several more entering.

The program as decided upon calls for one shoulder to shoulder match with each club, the winner to hold the trophy for one year. Percentage medals will also be given to the individual shooters firing in these matches. An average will be taken from a specified number of matches and the medals will be distributed as follows. A bronze medal at 175, another bronze medal at 185, a sterling silver medal at 190 and a gold medal at 195. Course of fire will be five shots each, prone, sitting, kneeling and off-hand, any sights. This program will be climaxed by a big two-day shoot at Gray's Armory in March.

Any club interested in the above program may communicate with the secretary, Dr. E. J. Witzel at 17138 Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS OUT-DOOR MEET

AT THE Seventh Annual Small bore Outdoor Meet held by the Pittsfield G. E. A. Rifle Club on their range September 8, 1935, the "ninety-and-nine" were there, but the hundredth contestant was missing.

G. W. Morehouse of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., showed the other 98 how to put them in the 10 ring consistently, as 39 of his 40 shots were 10's with 23 of them X's. Other outstanding performances included the scores of A. P. Cummings of Schenectady, J. Nial, Jr., of Troy, and H. King of Schenectady, all with 397 each; four 20-shot possibles at 50 yards made by Morehouse, King, Kroeber, and J. L. Polk, Sr., and the 199 total registered by H. R. Schultz of Meriden, which took the prize at 100 yards.

Bridgeport G. E., winner of the G. E. Works Championship, was the high team in the Meet. Ludlow Rifle Club of Springfield, Mass., took the Western Massachusetts Championship Trophy, while Post No. 68 of Pittsfield won the American Legion Championship.

William Hurley of the Pittsfield Revolver Club was official judge. E. F. Evans and T. Weldon of the Pittsfield Revolver Club and J. R. Barr of the Pittsfield G. E. scored the 297 targets.

A total of 19 cash and 16 merchandise prizes were distributed. Merchandise prizes were donated by the Merchandise Department of the Bridgeport G. E.

Individual medals were won as follows: High G. E. by A. P. Cummings of Schenectady, High Western Mass. by H. P. Henderson of Pittsfield G. E., and High American Legion by A. R. Peck of Post No. 68.—A. R. PECK, Secretary G. E. A. Rifle Club.

NATIONAL MUZZLE LOADING SHOOT

NINETY-SIX lovers of old time rifles from scattered points throughout the East, South, and Middle West took part in the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Meet held at Rising Sun, Indiana, September 27-29. Twenty of the marksmen were over sixty, others were over seventy, but all had the young times of their lives.

Prize winners of the various events follow:

MATCH NO. 1

WLW-Crosley. 60 yards. Open sights. Round ball. Five shots. NRA 50-yard target.

Class "A" (over 60 years of age). (20 Entries)

1. Walter Cline, Chattanooga, Tenn. 43
Radio and Gold Medal
2. C. B. Anderson, Martinsville, Ind. 42
Silver Medal
3. Henry Pancake, Ironton, Ohio. 41
Bronze Medal

Class "B" (under 60 years of age). (68 Entries)

1. Joe F. Lamping, Cincinnati, Ohio. 48
Radio and Gold Medal
2. C. R. Ramsey, Portsmouth, Ohio. 47
Silver Medal
3. E. W. Williamson, Belfast, Ohio. 46
Bronze Medal

Class "C" (women). (8 Entries)

1. Mrs. Tye Holcomb, Portsmouth, Ohio. 44
Radio and Gold Medal
2. Mrs. Alvin Weist, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 42
Silver Medal
3. Ellen Grote, Canton, Ohio. 39
Bronze Medal

MATCH NO. 2

FLINT LOCK RIFLES

WLW-Crosley. 60 yards. Open sights. Prone. Round ball. Five shots.

(8 Entries)

1. Pearl Bryant, Ironton, Ohio. 43
Radio and Gold Medal
2. B. A. Tillman, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 42
Silver Medal
3. Ralph Dunn, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 42
Bronze Medal

MATCH NO. 3

BOSS JOHNSTON TROPHY MATCH

WLW-Crosley. 100 yards. Any metallic sights. Any ball or bullet. Five shots.

(30 Entries)

1. Walter Grote, Canton, Ohio. 50-4x
Boss Johnston Trophy and Gold Medal
2. E. V. Moncefe, Rising Sun, Ind. 49
Silver Medal
3. B. P. Shirey, Columbus, Ohio. 49
Bronze Medal
4. Clyde Dixon, Marion, Ind. 48
Lyman Mould

MATCH NO. 4 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Five shots prone, 5 shots standing. Open sights.
Round ball.

(17 Entries)

	Prone	Std'g	Total
1. Ernest Williamson, Belfast, Ohio	44	35	79
N. & W. "Y" Rifle Club Trophy 1 year and Gold Medal			
2. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio	40	35	75
Silver Medal			
3. C. A. Burrows, Terre Haute, Ind.	45	28	73
Bronze Medal			

MATCH NO. 5 JOHN MENCH OFFHAND

Five shots standing. 100 yards. Open sights.
Round ball.

(23 Entries)

1. Chas. Marine, Marion, Ind.	41	\$50.00
2. C. A. Burrows, Terre Haute, Ind.	40	4.60 20%
3. C. L. Sands, Malta, Ohio	39	2.30 10%

MATCH NO. 6

100 yards. Prone. Open sights. Round ball.

(13 Entries)

1. Ernest Williamson, Belfast, Ohio	45
Bolles-Brondamour Trophy 1 year and Gold Medal	
2. Frank Large, Ironton, Ohio	43
Silver Medal	
3. Stanley Johnson, W. Alexandria, O.	42
Bronze Medal	

MATCH NO. 7 HEIGHTSHOE TROPHY MATCH

220 yards. Ten shots prone. Any sights.

(12 Entries)

1. W. F. Grote, Canton, Ohio	95
Heightshoe Trophy 1 year and Gold Medal	
2. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio	90
Silver Medal	
3. B. P. Shirey, Columbus, Ohio	86
Bronze Medal	

CHALLENGES

Lexington (Ky.) Pistol Club would like indoor matches with pistol teams over the N. R. A. 50-ft. Gallery Course, Ten-man team—5 high to count, .22 caliber pistol or revolver—Also 2-man team over same course. Address W. L. Bain, Jr., c/o Bain Hdwe. Co., Lexington, Ky.

The Sabraton (W. Va.) Fireman Rifle Club wishes to shoot postal matches with other clubs. Fifty-foot iron sights, N. R. A. rules to govern; any or all positions. Address D. M. Thomas, Secretary, Sabraton, W. Va.

Springdale Gun Club of Chewelah, Wash., are open for gallery rifle postal matches at 50 ft., 3-positions. Address Geo. Bradbury, Secretary, Box 493, Chewelah, Wash.

STOLEN GUNS

From my car in San Francisco. New Colts Ace No. 6136 in Heiser Spring Shoulder Holster. Capt. Arthur W. Elam, Crannell, California.

Stolen in Gloversville, N. Y., November 9, re-modeled Krag No. 343431, initials W. J. C. on triager guard; also Winchester .38 WCF, and hunting coat with billfold and licenses. Reward. R. D. Congdon, Emerson Hall, Clinton, N. Y.

U. S. INTERNATIONAL SCORES VERIFIED

OFFICIAL results of the 1935 International Smallbore Matches in which United States teams participated have been received from the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs in London.

In the Dewar Match our official total score is increased by one point. Both the U. S. R. W. S. and Railway estimated team totals were reduced one point when officially scored. However, none of the changes affect results of the three matches, all of which were won by U. S. teams.

After extending congratulations to D. Carlson and H. E. Potter for their perfect shooting in the Dewar Match, and to W. Patriguin for his perfect shooting in the fifth R. W. S. Match, Mr. Pethard, Secretary of S. M. R. C., pays a splendid tribute to all U. S. International Team Marksmen. He says: "Our most sincere congratulations for the excellent shooting of all three teams. Our only consolation is that this year our Dewar Team's total was a little closer to your own. Needless to say we still have our hopes and aspirations and we shall still continue to try to win this match at least. At the same time it does not lessen our admiration for your marksmen, nor our sincerity to the brotherhood of smallbore rifle shooting."

Detailed scores follow:

THE DEWAR INTERNATIONAL MATCH, 1935 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	Total
D. Carlson	400
H. E. Potter	400
C. L. Woodworth	399
A. L. Darkow	399
W. E. Hansche	399
R. E. Meister	399
E. A. Craven	398
M. Israelson	398
L. C. Barrett	398
C. T. Paugh	397
E. Swanson	397
T. P. Samsoe	397
V. Z. Canfield	397
F. Johansen	395
C. Hamby	395
E. A. Holcomb	395
P. Schiller	395
R. E. Loudon	394
R. W. Hughes	393
R. DeBaun	392

GREAT BRITAIN	7918
CANADA	7735
SOUTH AFRICA	7648
AUSTRALIA	7590
NEW ZEALAND	7576

THE R. W. S. 50 METERS INTERNATIONAL MATCH, 1935—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	Total
W. Patriguin	400
T. F. Samsoe	399
V. Z. Canfield	398
A. L. Darkow	397

F. Johansen	397
D. Carlson	396
H. H. Jacobs	396
R. Brining	392
J. Avery	390
J. D. Schoeller	385

3950

GREAT BRITAIN	3911
GERMANY	3903

THE RAILWAYMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH, 1935—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	Total
E. A. Holcomb	399
H. Garner	398
W. R. Rita	398
F. D. Tice, Sr.	398
Mrs. T. Holcomb	397
H. Collett	397
E. M. Farris	396
W. Patriguin	396
R. S. Brown	395
E. S. Coulter	393
W. F. E. Kelly	393
F. D. Tice, Jr.	392
D. G. S. Maxwell	390
G. C. Keller	389
F. W. Hildeman	388
C. J. Kress	387
G. F. McIntosh	387
F. J. Paffie	387
J. R. Bulmuller	387
A. B. Lampley	383

7850

GREAT BRITAIN	7806
CANADA	7763

SCOTTS SHINE AT DELAWARE

THE Scott family may feel proud of the record it made at the first annual Delaware tidewater rifle and pistol tournament, staged over the Farnhurst range of the Marksmen's Club of Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 20. George Scott, of Absecon, N. J., ran up a total of 486 out of 500 possible points in the three rifle matches to win the aggregate, while Roger W. of the Washington, D. C., branch of the Scott clan was romping away with most of the honors on the pistol range. Besides winning the aggregate cup he had first place in the timed and rapid fire events and second place in the 50-yard slow fire match.

The tournament was in the nature of an initiation of the club's newly equipped range. The range is located within sight of Delaware's famous dual highway which runs the length of the state and is at this point the main road between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The new installation includes double-target frames of an original design at 50 and 100 yards, disappearing targets at 200 yards, and stationary targets on the pistol range. The match was run under the direction of Capt. Henry C. Ray of the Delaware State Police as executive officer with members of the N. R. A. staff assisting him.

INDIANA VIGILANTES ANNUAL SHOOT

(From the Hoosier Banker)

IMAGINATION gripped the rifle range at Fort Benjamin Harrison. September 29th was a clear, crisp day, and the fever of excitement swelled the veins of 190 sharpshooters as targets bobbed and ducked like a man fleeing from a crime. Did these vigilantes visualize their shots screaming toward a burglar or holdup man? Woe betide the lawbreaker if one of these men took aim. The scores from the Ninth Annual Vigilante State Shoot can speak for themselves. Clear warning is given to prospective bandits to steer clear of the localities where these law-enforcing officers are present.

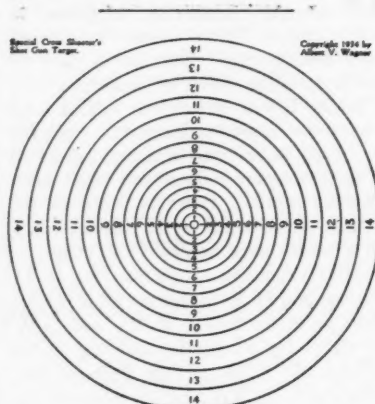
Blazing away with rifle and pistol, the marksmen from all parts of the state sent a barrage of 10,000 bullets thudding into the target embankments. Starting at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, the pistol competitors fired until noon under the supervision of eighteen army officers stationed at Fort Harrison and 126 enlisted men of the Eleventh Infantry. The "robber killing" continued in the afternoon with the riflemen making the reservation echo and re-echo with gunfire until night-fall found a tired but satisfied group of vigilantes homeward plodding their weary way. The "practice war" was over until another year but the eternal war against banditry and crime would be continued with increasing vigilance.

The shoot this year brought together the largest number of participants since its inauguration as a phase of the state's efforts to prevent crime and protect citizens with volunteer vigilante organizations. County bankers associations sent dozens of delegates to compete for the team shooting cups and individual medals awarded by the Indiana Bankers Association to the most deadly marksmen.

A luncheon, served from a regular army field kitchen, whetted and satisfied 239 ravenous appetites.

Colonel George B. Strong, commanding the Eleventh Infantry, cordially welcomed the visitors. This successful state shoot was due to the splendid efforts of Major F. M. Logan, who had charge of the shoot; Major T. W. Foreman, who was control point, with First Lieutenant W. H. Middelsen as assistant; Captain C. D. Haisley and Second Lieutenants W. A. Bailey, J. M. Kemper, D. W. Bernier and N. G. Bassitt, who were in charge of the target pits. Second Lieutenant E. G. Hickman served as range officer, Captain C. W. Van Way had charge of communications; Captain T. D. Drake had charge of the voluminous statistics, with Second Lieutenant M. A. Solomon as assistant, and Captain Don Riley was mess officer. The Indiana

Bankers Association is deeply appreciative of the tireless co-operation which these men gave.



CROSS-SHOOTER'S SHOTGUN TARGET FOR TURKEY, GEESE OR CHICKEN SHOTS DESIGNED AND COPYRIGHTED BY ALBERT V. WAGNER, 8 W. FOURTH ST., WASHINGTON, MO. ACTUAL SIZE OF TARGET CARD IS 5 1/4" SQUARE

NORTHERN ILLINOIS SMALL-BORE SHOOT

SEVENTY-TWO shooters, the pick of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, battled, on October 6, for the Northern Illinois Small-Bore Championship at the range on the Arrowhead Rod and Gun Club, La Grange, Illinois. The course of fire was 20 shots each at 50 and 100 yards and 10 shots at 200 yards, any sights. The most difficult stage, 200 yards, was fired entirely after dark under trying conditions with automobile headlights turned on the targets. In spite of this handicap, some remarkable scores were turned in at this range.

Winners and high scores follow:

Northern Illinois Championship: Bradford Wiles 496, Russell Wiles, Jr., 496, J. Balderson 495.

High Iron Sights: L. W. Mason 494. *50 Yard Stage:* S. J. Patla 200, W. E. Hansche 200.

High Tyro: N. E. Price 494. *100 Yard Stage:* E. Somer 200, K. Gustafson 200.

Class B: L. J. Schmiedl 488, Earl Mercier 487, Don Wilson 487. *200 Yard Stage:* Bradford Wiles 99, Russell Wiles, Jr., 98.

Class C: E. L. Downey 475, C. S. Hunt 475, Fred Johansen 474.

A Dewar match was also fired as a preliminary to the main event with the following results: Bradford Wiles 399, L. W. Mason 398, Don Wilson 398.

More than half of the shooters were from points remote from the Chicago district, some having as much as a 5-hour drive before the match. Nevertheless, the out-of-towners carried off 15 of the 32

medals. The 9 Wisconsin men alone took home 5 trophies.

The match was run with the assistance of Frank Kahrs, Director of the N. R. A., Fred Hakenjos of the N. R. A. Staff, and F. J. Tiefenbrunn of the Western Cartridge Company, himself a well known small-bore shooter. The presence of Major Francis W. Parker and A. R. Eppstein, Directors of the N. R. A., lent sanction to the match. The Illinois State Rifle Association was represented in an official capacity by Messrs. Hugh Parker, A. R. Eppstein and Sherwin Murphy.

MATCH RIFLES NOW AVAILABLE

THE following rifles and ammunition are available for sale through the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship at this time to individual members of the National Rifle Association:

U. S. Rifles, Cal. .30, M1903, Style NM (National Match Rifles equipped with Type "C" pistol grip stock), price\$53.10
Packing 1.35
Tax 5.45

Total cost\$59.90

Ball cartridges, cal. .30, National Match, per M\$32.45

(1,500 rounds to a case), plus usual packing charge and tax, computed at rate of 10% of cost of ammunition ordered to include packing charge. Stored only at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

N. R. A. LIFE MEMBERSHIP ATTRACTIVE THIS MONTH

AN announcement of special interest to annual members who are considering the purchase of life membership in the Association is contained in our advertisement, appearing on page 56.

In effect the announcement states that the practice of extending a "transfer credit" to annual members when they become life members will be discontinued at the end of this year. Effective January 1, 1936, the cost of life membership will be \$25.00 to all.

For the remainder of this year, however, annual members in good standing may obtain a credit on life membership equal to the amount paid on their current unexpired annual dues. This credit is computed as follows: A \$3.00 credit on life membership if your present card was issued for one year; a \$2.50 credit if you renewed for two years more than a year ago; and \$1.00 if the annual card you now have was issued for a term less than one year.

Life membership, as the name suggests, carries with it all the privileges of membership in the Association for life, including a life-time subscription to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. The advertisement referred to contains an application blank..

OVER TWO HUNDRED ATTEND HARTFORD POLICE SHOOT

STRENGTHENING its claim to being one of the most important sectional meets in the country, the Fourth Annual North Atlantic States Police Team and Individual Championships and Hartford *Courant* Trophy Match, held under the auspices of the Hartford Revolver and Rifle Club, was fired on the Knott's Corners range of the club on Sunday, October 6. A total of 232 shooters registered for the matches and the entire range was full from 9 a. m. until cease firing at 5 p. m. The shoot is believed to be the largest one-day affair in the country and the largest shoot east of Camp Perry.

The large registration was received despite disagreeable weather. The temperature was down and a raw wind blew nearly all day beneath lowering clouds which threatened rain until late afternoon, when the sun peeped through.

It was not entirely unexpected that the Delaware & Hudson sharpshooters should take the team championship from the New York City Police for the second time, but their margin of victory increased to a full 20 points, with the Boston, Mass., Police trailing New York by nine points.

New York got its revenge, however, when H. W. Koehler, who has been knocking at the door of the Police championship for several years, finally won the match with a fine 279, four points higher than Ed Culkin of Boston.

J. R. Herron of the D & H outfit was the high individual scorer, taking home two first and a second, the only man to win two matches in the meet. H. P. Kling of Westfield, Mass., with two seconds and a third was the only other man to win three prizes in the match. Seventeen shooters participated in the prize distribution, counting the first three places only, although merchandise prizes were awarded down to 23d place.

An addition to the matches this year was a bankers team match for a trophy offered by the New London Institution for Savings Revolver Club, and this prize was won by the Providence Institute for Savings with a total score of 1104.

Plans are already being laid for next year's match, and according to the preliminary indications, the affair will be a two day event with some matches added. There is considerable discussion as to whether the matches should be squadded.

A number of familiar figures were on the field at this year's match, including Captain W. J. "Fitz" Fitzgerald of Colt's, who ran the range; E. F. Mitchell and Ollie Schriver of the National Rifle Association, who handled the police match scoring, Captain E. J. Langrish of the Hartford Police, regional vice-president

of the New England Police Revolver League. Hughes Richardson, president of the State Rifle Association was chief scorer, while the statistical office was under the direction of the writer, Louis Ahlberg and Vince Daley.—WENDELL A. TEAGUE.

LIBERTY CLUB SPONSORS FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

TOM Kellum of Austin, added another title and a silver statuette to his collection on the Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club's range when he outshot 31 of the best small bore riflemen in South Texas to win the club's small bore championship event. Another Austin crack shot, H. B. Carter, tied with Kellum but was out-ranked. He was awarded a gold medal for second place. N. Mowlin of Smithville was a good third, receiving the silver medal, while A. R. Martin in fourth place, was the high San Antonio man.

There probably has never been such a "hot" bunch of small bore shooters assembled in this part of the state before and the results were uncertain until the last shot was fired. Each shooter fired 50 shots, 20 at 50 yards, 20 at 100 yards and 10 at 200 yards. High lights of the shoot included Carter's Possible at 50 yards, Martin's 99 at 200 yards and the 97 which Mrs. L. P. Bartlett fired to tie with Major Cooper for second place at the difficult 200-yard range.

This was the first championship shoot in the southern part of the state, but it was so well received that it was decided to make it an annual affair.

Lieut. D. H. Alkire acted as range officer and the entire program was run off with perfect military precision.

NEW LOUISIANA LAW

THE Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Louisiana State Legislature, held Sept. 7, adopted a bill which provides for the registration with the State Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation of all machine guns, gas guns and grenades, and shotguns or rifles having a barrel length less than 20 inches. Pistols and revolvers are not included in the bill. Special permission to import, manufacture, or sell such arms must be secured from the above bureau.

This registration is in addition to that with the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Federal registration applies to the same types of weapons as the new Louisiana statute except that under the federal law only rifles or shotguns with barrels less than 18 inches must be registered.

ANNUAL STONEDALE POLICE SHOOT

RESULTS of the eleventh Annual Invitation police team revolver match fired at the Stonedale Range in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, are given in a bulletin received from Mr. Thomas A. McGinley, host of the popular meet.

Pennsylvania Highway Patrol's four-man team outshot a field of 36 teams to win first place, while runner-up honors went to another straight shooting aggregation from the same state—the Pennsylvania state police "blue" team. Both these outfits shot scores of 1103 over the Stonedale course, but the Highway Patrol Team score outranked that of the state troopers. A team representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation scored 1101 to place third.

Course of fire consisted of three 10-shot stages at 15, 25 and 50 yards respectively. The first two stages called for a combination of slow and rapid fire, while the last stage was all slow fire.

The annual Stonedale Police Shoot sponsored by Mr. Thomas A. McGinley, of Sewickley Heights, Pennsylvania, is a social occasion to which Eastern police marksmen look forward each year with keen anticipation. The match is fired on Mr. McGinley's electrically operated Stonedale Range. Besides the 144 shooting members who participated in the match, a host of police officials were present. Major General M. A. Reckord, Executive Vice-President of the N. R. A., was also there, as was E. F. Mitchell, who is in charge of the Association's police training program.

COLUMBUS (OHIO) JUBILEE MATCH

HIGH scores were the order of the afternoon at Columbus, Ohio, Sunday October 20th when the Columbus Rifle and Revolver Club held its Jubilee Trophy Match in conjunction with the Ohio Railway Match.

Fred O. Eakins, Jr., turned in the only possible 400 in the Jubilee event, but another possible over the same course was registered by D. R. Maxwell firing in the railway employees match. Other good scores included the totals of Sam Bond, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 399; W. D. Scarborough, Akron, Ohio, 397, both fired for the Jubilee Trophy, and Mrs. A. E. Holcomb, Mrs. W. E. Kelly and W. E. Kelly all scoring 397 in the Railway Competition. Despite good scores Ohio Railway Riflemen were compelled to forfeit the match to London because of having less shooters than the required quorum of twenty.

Guns vs. Bandits

Revolvers Stolen from Police

Consternation and embarrassment gripped the police and detective departments of Knoxville, Tenn., one hot day last July when they discovered that someone invaded the police station and stole three revolvers.

Judge Advocates "Anti hip pocket" Law

A law forbidding manufacture or sale of trousers with hip pockets is advocated by Circuit Court Judge J. Henry Johnson as a remedy for homicides. "People wouldn't have such a handy place to carry a pistol," he says—*York (S. C.) Observer*.

Bandit Killed in Bank Raid

STURGIS, N. D., March 4.—(U.P.)—An unidentified bandit was slain and another bandit wounded in a gun battle in front of the Bear Butte Valley Savings bank on March 4. A third bandit escaped.

The shooting occurred when an attempt was made to rob the bank at its opening, while a raging snowstorm obscured movements of the trio.

Police Chief Glen Rogers and Traffic Officer C. E. Peterson of Rapid City, S. D., rushed the robbers and a gun battle started. Two of the gangsters were felled and both officers were slightly wounded in the exchange of shots.

Moths Found in Policeman's Holster

ELMIRA, N. Y.—(U.P.)—As members of a modern police force, Elmira policemen would make a swell bunch of peashooters, in the opinion of the city manager.

Upon his order to assemble for target practice, the policemen lined up at the target grounds. The first patrolman had to press the trigger nine times before his revolver discharged.

Most of the other weapons were found to be rusty and dust filled, and practically useless. One captain's holster was found to be moth infested.

"Those guns are almost as good as peashooters—almost, but not quite," the manager remarked.

He issued orders for a drastic cleanup and regular target practice.

Chicago Acts To Train Its Police

The job of making better shots out of Chicago policemen has been assigned to Maj. John Bauder, director of personnel.

It is an extremely important undertaking.

In the "Old West" of glamorous tradition criminals studiously avoided certain cattle towns simply because it was known that the town marshals there could shoot fast and shoot straight.

Criminals will avoid Chicago, too, when and if the word goes out that here THOUSANDS of policemen know how to shoot fast and shoot straight—*The Chicago American*.

Los Angeles Police Chief Speaks

"I further feel that marksmanship on the part of officers is another important factor. It is my rule that every officer, including police women, of the Los Angeles force must visit the range at least twice a month and practice.

"We award extra salary for marksmanship ranks and I can assure you that our criminal element knows this and is not at all anxious to engage in gun play. We are proud of the fact that our pistol team, for more than five years, has held the national and international police championships.

"Criminals steer clear of officers who bear the reputation of being crack shots." From an article by Jas. E. Davis, Los Angeles Police Chief.

Another Bandit Killed by Gas Attendant

Dec. 7, 1934—Frank Windle, a filling station operator in Glendale, Calif., again proved last evening that he was too quick on the trigger for holdup men.

At about 8:45 P. M. two masked men drove in

to Frank's filling station in a Chrysler sedan and jumped out with drawn guns.

Windle, who shot Stanley Groce, notorious bandit two years ago, carries a .38 service revolver on duty.

Immediately sizing up the situation when the two bandits rushed him last night, Windle opened fire, killing one of the men instantly and wounding the other seriously—*Glendale Times*.

Bandit Is Wounded, Then Captured

Portland, July 9 (AP)—Wounded in the leg by a police bullet, a man booked as Arthur E. White was held under guard in a hospital today on a burglary charge following his arrest near a pharmacy from which several hundred dollars worth of merchandise had been stolen. Two other men escaped. White suffered a compound right leg fracture as the bullet crashed through the bone. Most of the loot from the drug store was recovered as the fleeing robbers tossed it aside in their hurry to escape.

Glen Harmes, police Bertillon expert, said fingerprints showed that Schaeffer, alias Arthur E. White, was arrested at Pendleton for burglary on July 19, 1929, and was given a three-year prison sentence.

Criminals and Firearms

(An Editorial)

A new law, known as the "short firearms act," went into effect on July 1 in the state of Washington. It is intended to keep pistols out of the hands of criminals. It is not easy to see how such a thing can be accomplished by fiat of law, no matter how laudable the object. If a person is intent upon the commission of a felony for which he risks hanging he is not likely to be deterred by threat of fine and imprisonment for carrying a pistol in his pocket, in a holster under his arm or in his automobile. Probably the best that can be hoped for the law is that it will give a better opportunity for punishment of yeggs who are caught in anticipation of or attempt to commit crimes—they may be sentenced for possession of prohibited arms when it would be impossible to prove attempts at crimes.



Americans are proud of the industrial achievements that have made their brawn, courage and ingenuity world famous. The chief disease which threatens that supremacy is tuberculosis. It is the greatest cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45. Help protect American man power from this enemy by purchasing the Christmas Seals that fight it all year round. The seals you buy today may save your life tomorrow.



BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

Wholesale prohibition of the possession of firearms has been proposed—if no one has guns but peace officers the theory is criminal gun play would cease. Such law, of course, would be contrary to the constitutions of the United States and the states. The right to bear arms is elemental law, and a necessity for the safety of the people against invasion or the usurpation of power within the country—history is replete with seizures of power through misuse of governmental armed forces. An Oregon statute dated 1868 provides:

Every white male citizen of this state above the age of sixteen years shall be entitled to have, hold, and keep, for his own defense, the following firearms, to-wit: Either or any one of the following named guns, and one revolving pistol; a rifle, shotgun (double or single barrel), yager, or musket; the same to be exempt from execution in all cases, under the laws of Oregon.

Many other laws are on the books in Oregon in regard to possession and use of firearms; it is impossible for an ordinary person to be informed as to exactly what they are; probably the authorities would find difficulty in saying what is permitted and what not. The remedy is to mete out prompt and vigorous punishment for the ancient felonies, regardless of whether committed with club or gun.—*The Morning Oregonian*.

Police Discover "Rent-a-gun" Racket

In the efforts of law enforcement agencies to combat crime, there has to be a never-ceasing vigilance, for the tricks that the gangsters and gunmen resort to are devious and clever. One of the main objectives of the law agencies lately has been against the sources which produce guns and place them within reach of criminals. An illustration of the things which the officers encounter was given in New York the other day, when the police arrested a man who admitted that he ran a "rent-a-gun" service, by which guns were rented out to criminals for \$10 a night per gun. It is almost incredible that such a situation could exist, but that and many other equally fantastic conditions will prevail the minute the vigilance of the law forces is relaxed—*Boston Post*.

Three Sentenced for Armory Theft

Three of seven men caught in the federal government's net were given prison sentences Saturday when they pleaded guilty to charges in connection with the theft of 74 automatic pistols from the Ninth Infantry armory last October.—*San Antonio (Texas) Light*.

Tavern Owner Traps Burglar

A burglar walked into a volley of six bullets and was apparently badly wounded when he tried to break into a tavern at 1200 North Fremont Street in Baltimore, Md. Picked up by confederates, the man was carried off in a speeding automobile.

The shooting was done by Edward Fahey, owner of the saloon, who has been staying in the place at night recently. The tavern has been entered five times in five months, and Fahey had determined to put a stop to the burglaries.—*Baltimore (Md.) Sun*.

Rifle Club Member Gets His Man

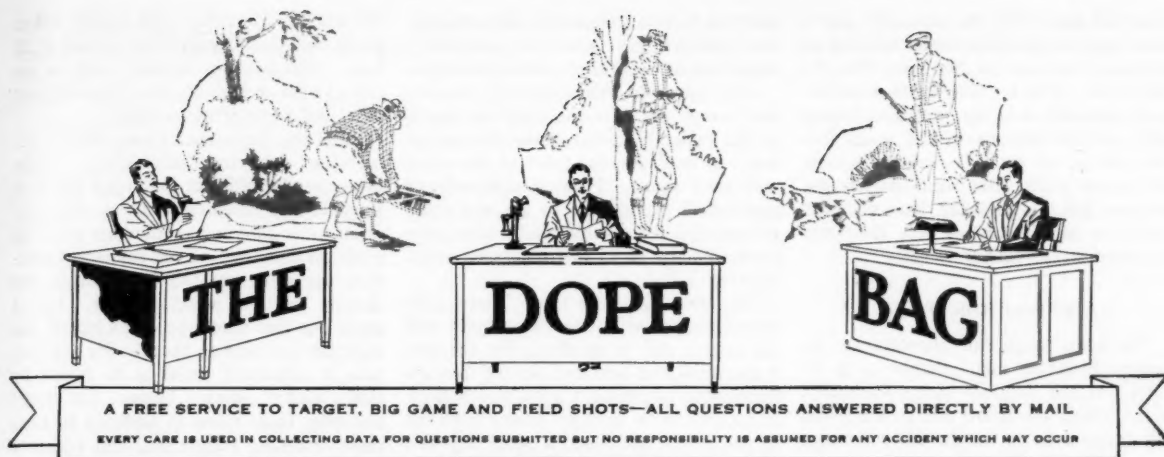
A Negro, identified as Chance Barker of Omaha, Neb., was critically wounded in the stomach when he attempted to hold up Al W. Greenleaf, of Des Moines as Greenleaf locked up the Bonnie cafe, 1355 Lyon St., one day last March.

Greenleaf is a member of the Des Moines Rifle club and an expert target shot.

The bandit fired first with his heavy caliber gun. He missed Greenleaf.

Greenleaf's first shot from his .22 caliber target pistol wounded the gunman, who, at once, turned and fled.

Four hours later police arrested Barker. He was found lying in a bed at 1505 Lyon St.



Conducted by F. C. Ness

Home-Range Target Practice

THE indoor season is here. For isolated shooters who have no club facilities or community range this means shooting at home in the basement, attic, or garage. Several items now on the market make it comparatively simple to establish and set up a rifle or pistol range on the shooter's own premises or in his home. All that is required is 30 feet of space and illumination for the face of the target.

Essential Equipment

The N. R. A. 25-foot pistol target is an important member of this group, as it makes possible official scoring and a nation-wide comparison of individual scores. Another important item is the commercial backstop for catching and holding bullet spatter. Our X-Ring Bullet Trap has been most reliable as a backstop for catching thousands of bullets, which Barr transforms into bullets with his Hensley mold. The X-Ring Centrifugal Bullet Trap has a shielded light bracket at top and bottom for providing even illumination of the target. Recently this outfit has been further improved for added strength and durability, although the old outfit has proven perfectly satisfactory. We use the large heavy duty backstop which prepares our home range for occasional trial of some of the heavy loads and calibers. Such noisy practice is made practical by our Burgess Home Range Muffler installed at the 25-foot firing line. This muffler makes it unnecessary to switch to BB Caps on the home range. This means auto-loading pistols may be used for rapid-fire practice.

A Home-Made Backstop

Some shooters make their own backstops as described from time to time in

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Here is a new one for small-bore shooting from W. S. Jamar of Duluth, Minnesota, who writes as follows:

"During the past few years I have derived a great deal of pleasure from a 25-foot pistol range constructed in my basement. I tried out a number of ideas until I finally arrived at the present arrangement, which has the advantage of convenience, coupled with low investment.

"My present lay-out consists of an 8-inch Ell picked up in a local junk yard. I believe it cost 50 cents. The Ell is mounted over a sand box, with one opening facing the firing point. Fifty-foot Junior targets are trimmed to about 3" x 5" size. These are suspended inside the Ell opening on S-shape hooks made of light piano wire, bent so as to clamp over the rim of the Ell. This arrangement takes up practically no room, and is very satisfactory.

"I tried several ideas in lighting, and have found the most convenient to be two sockets mounted on a T-shaped frame made of light lumber, and suspended from the ceiling with hooks and screw eyes. The sockets are held in place in grooves cut into the cross bar by pieces of inner tube, so that it is just a matter of seconds to install them, or to remove them; and the drop cords can be used for other purposes. Ordinary light reflectors are very satisfactory; and two lights give splendid illumination.

"The whole lay-out costs less than \$1.00, and the size of the opening, which is about 9 inches, gives all that could be wanted. In setting up the elbow, I have found that a height of about chest-high is best, and at that height it is desirable to tip the elbow slightly backwards, so as to avoid

bullets striking near the rear inside edge. This does away entirely with spatter, the bullets being deflected downward into the sand in every instance."

Advantage of Complete Records

Herman J. Sebert of Glen Falls, New York, did a lot of this indoor shooting during the months of January, March and April. While he also used the .38-Special revolver at 20 yards, practically all his shooting was with the K-22 Smith & Wesson on the 25-foot N. R. A. Pistol target. What is worth mentioning is his faithful charting of results, including all shots fired, which, in lieu of active competition, gave him a "bogey line" or an average scoring standard against which to shoot.

His charts take note of ammunition, aggregate scores, and percentages for comparative scores. It is interesting to note the consistent improvement in scores as the practice progressed. The first half of January his average score was 79.3 per ten shots. During the last half of the month he slowly but steadily raised his average to 80.3. In March he raised his average to 84.7. At the end of April, which concluded the indoor shooting, his average had reached a very creditable 87.

The Final Recourse

Those shooters who need home practice, but lack basement, attic or garage, can manage to get pistol practice, to some extent at least, by using an air pistol. A box with cardboard target holder and paper magazine or catalog backstop may be set up in bedroom or living room for practice with the Bullseye pistol, which uses an elastic band to propel a No. 6 shot with surprising accuracy. The same target serves for the air pistol. Any of

them will serve, but the particular model found best adapted for target training of all those tried was the Benjamin No. 177 Air Pistol. This because of its good balance, adequate accuracy, excellent trigger pull, and the absence of the usual mechanical jar of recoil, common to most air pistols. The Benjamin Air Rifles, numbers 300, 317 and 322, have not been nearly as satisfactory as this Benjamin Air Pistol in .17 caliber.

A 25-Foot Rifle Target

The home-range rifle shooters are no longer "forgotten men" thanks to A. B. Pettit, of the Zeppelin Arms Company, Akron, Ohio, who prints and sells a 5-bull rifle target reduced for the 25-foot range. It is a very satisfactory practice target which also apparently is well adapted for obtaining comparative scores, as ours fired on it closely agreed with our 75-foot average on official N. R. A. targets.

The 10-cent Zeppelin catalog is worth getting for other reasons. We have been cleaning and treating our .257 Roberts M-54 rifle with Zeppelin products, and have for trial some of their lens-cleaning preparation. There is also a 25-foot Rapid-Fire pistol target and some small glass animal targets among other items of possible interest. Pettit is actively connected with local shooting clubs, leagues and the association in his territory and should understand shooters' requirements.

A Home-Range Carrier

There is even a Caswell Target Carrier of standard type, especially designed for the basement range in 25-foot or 50-foot arrangement. The advantage offered by the Caswell Carrier is one of convenience and of adaptability. In fact where other facilities fail the Caswell saves the day by making it possible to utilize a tunnel opening in the cellar wall or some choked passage inaccessible to normal target change or control. When such a cluttered spot is the only space available for an indoor range, the Caswell Carrier makes it practical by allowing all target change to be controlled at the firing line. These full-fledged but light carrier outfits for the Home Range are also much less expensive than the standard Caswell Target Carrier.

THE BENJAMIN MODEL-322

THE Benjamin Air Rifle Model-322 employs a .22-caliber pellet with a hollow base. The narrow or waist diameter of the pellet is at the middle. In pine boards the pellet would make an indent to a depth which reached to its waistline. In our test this result was uniform at 5 inches, 5 feet or 5 yards from the muzzle,

and with 3, 4 or 5 strokes of the compression plunger. It failed to penetrate a single side of tin cans on several attempts.

At 15 yards the indent depth in the same pine board was only one-third the length of the pellet. At this range the impact was 5 inches below the point of aim taken with level sights. From various offhand positions I was unable to get any small groups with the combination. My group from standing at 45 feet measured about 3 inches.

The open sights are fair. There is no attendant jar or spring disturbance and the trigger pull is excellent, but the arm is too small and light and skimpy in stock dimensions to permit a good steady hold. It appears to be built for young boys but as yet I have not found a small boy who could properly operate the air compressor. I find this an objectionable and unpleasant chore myself and the results scarcely seem to warrant the effort required, even when the maker's directions are faithfully followed.

Because my initial reactions to the first tests were so unfavorable to the Benjamin Air Rifles and my results were so dissimilar to those claimed by the makers, I continued using them in an effort to decrease the wide discrepancy. While in recent tests I have had improved results in both penetration and accuracy, these are insufficient to change appreciably my attitude towards these arms. However, in fairness, I must report the later results.

Mr. A. P. Spack, President of the Benjamin Air Rifle Company, wrote, in an early letter, as follows:

"Benjamin Air Rifles and Pistols shoot with compressed air, which is always under control, and shooting force, or velocity and range, depends entirely on air pressure inside, which is isolated for delayed discharge when the trigger is pulled.

"All models have amazing maximum penetration within reasonable range. With a full charge of air, which requires five or six pumps, the No. 177 Benjamin Air Pistol will penetrate up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in soft pine at 25 to 50 feet, and it groups within a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch circle from rest."

I agree with Mr. Spack about the accuracy of his air pistol at 25 feet. However, the best penetration in pine I have obtained with any of his rifles or the pistol and at any range near the muzzle, is a buried pellet equalling a depth of approximately or nearly its length. This is about only one-half of what the maker claims.

The air rifles, No. 300 (using Air Rifle Shot) and No. 322 (using .22-caliber pellets) were carefully tried from rest at 6 yards and proved very accurate when everything functioned properly. Occasionally a shot would fail to leave the barrel, and once we were unable to release the safety until we drove it free. The groups ran $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch for 5 shots with both the No.

300 and No. 322 rifles. The largest 5-shot group with the .22 pellet was $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch at 18 feet. That is about all that could be expected with open sights on a short sighting base, and under artificial light.

From this experience I consider the accuracy of these arms satisfactory. While the power is sufficient for target practice, I would not recommend these arms for small-game shooting or plinking or other practical shooting. Even for target practice, the rifles are too light, small and skimpy for an adult shooter. For a small boy they would be well adapted, but they are too hard to operate for any boy who is sufficiently small to be suited by that "dinky" stock. Hence, for target shooting, these rifles, in addition to their really excellent trigger pull and adequate accuracy, need an adjustable peep rear sight and a longer and larger stock. Even so, I would revert to my original reaction against the inconvenience of pumping and loading these arms. This, of course, is a personal matter, which I realize would vary with the individual. Finally, the factory itself admits it is difficult to obtain good pellets for air rifles and air pistols, because there are none of domestic make.

The No. 300 Benjamin Air Rifle lists at \$6.00 and a pound of air rifle shot for same costs 25c. The No. 317 and No. 322 rifles and the No. 177 Air Pistol all sell at \$7.50 each. The .17-caliber pellets cost \$1.00 per box of 500, and .22-caliber pellets cost \$1.25 per box of 500. The pellet rifles and the pistols also shoot tufted darts in either caliber. They make excellent playthings for home entertainment, but, of course, only by adults.

DEER KILLING AT 2700 F.-S. M. V.

WHILE in the Southwest I killed five deer and a wild turkey with the .30-'06 and a nice 8-point buck with the .250 Savage. I favored the heavier rifle, because I found it to hold up better across wide canyons. In the .30-'06 I used Service ammunition of the '18 vintage. I pulled the bullets and resealed the 150-grain Western Open-Point bullet. These cartridges were loaded while I was still in college and tried on the range from 200 to 600 yards where I found that they shot to the same setting on the Lyman 48 that the unaltered Service ammunition used.

The reason that I stuck to this load was that for years I had shot Service ammunition and knew the sight settings up to 600 yards. Then too, I used to burn up about 1000 rounds a year in New Mexico on jackrabbits, using nothing but the straight Service ammunition. After that much practice on running jacks at all ranges up to 300 yards I found deer shooting to be rather easy.

Of the five deer killed with this combination only one got to his feet, and he was grazed in the front shoulder on a running shot at about 200 yards and was dropped cold with the next shot through the chest. Every deer was hit through the ribs back of the front shoulder and in every case, with the one exception, the animal was knocked down and hardly kicked. The distances ranged from 50 yards (for one deer) to 500 yards; three were killed around 200 yards, and one extremely long shot was made clear across a wide canyon and shooting up at an angle. I estimated this distance to be between 400 and 500 yards and count it one of my luckiest shots as the buck was shot through the heart when my sight was covering the whole front half of the animal. After going through the heart the bullet plowed through the shoulder bones, tearing a hole in which you could have placed your hand.

The turkey was a large hen shot high in the back about where the wing joined the body. Bullet came out on opposite joint, tearing a hole large enough to hold three fingers. The breast was unhurt, but the bullet evidently shattered into bits as I found a fragment in one of the legs when I ate the bird. At the same time another turkey was shot by a friend of mine, using a Krag with 220-grain soft points. The bird was hit through the leg as it ran directly away from us up the side of the canyon. After going through the leg the bullet shaved a strip from the side of the breast about an inch wide and a quarter inch deep, but the bird was killed instantly.

The buck killed with the .250 Savage was hit as he ran broadside to me about 100 yards away with a 100-grain Western factory load. The bullet struck about a foot back of the front shoulder and "exploded" in the liver. The jacket of the bullet was sticking in the opposite side of the body cavity. The liver was reduced to a bloody pulp, and the buck was killed in the middle of a jump, almost turning a complete flip as he was falling.—EDWARD PRICE, JR.

ON .22 H.V. EXPERIMENTS

AS THE first American small-bore center-fire cartridge, Winchester put out the .22 W. C. F. for use in their single-shot rifle, and, it is believed, a few of the old M-73 repeaters were chambered for this cartridge as the writer has owned two of those old rifles chambered for this cartridge, which for some reason never proved popular, although it was a fine little cartridge for geese and for long-range duck shooting.

At one time the Marlin Firearms Company also put out a .22 center-fire caliber

in a bottle-neck cartridge, similar to the .25-20, but it did not prove popular, because of powder fouling and was discontinued. The case had the same diameter at the base as had the old .25-20, but more taper on the body, which was slightly longer, about the same taper at the neck (17°) and a shorter neck. It is believed that not more than 25 of these rifles were ever made. The cartridge, as loaded with black powder, was not accurate, the action of the rifle was not reliable and the cartridges were hard to obtain. However, Winchester continued to make single-shot rifles for their .22 W. C. F. cartridge so that it was kept alive until some modern experimenters conceived the use of the case for the .22 Hornet.

Now we come to the small-bore, high-velocity cartridges, of which the 6-mm. (.236) Winchester-Lee Straight Pull or the 6-mm. Navy, is an example. This cartridge was our first high-speed cartridge, and as it was 30 years ahead of the times, it has suffered almost complete oblivion. The cartridge is still manufactured, but rifles in which to use it must be purchased in Europe.

The writer has done some experimenting with the 6-mm. Navy rifle, using bullets of several weights from 55 grains up to the standard 112-grain weight, and of all forms from the standard round-nose to a pointed bullet of 10-diameters ogive and a paraboloidal-pointed bullet with a hollow nose, but with the jacket swaged over the hole until it is nearly closed.

It was on January 21, 1907, that Dr. F. W. Mann wrote that he was going to purchase a .236 (6-mm.) Winchester rifle and test out that shell for accuracy with various weights of bullets, and then neck down the .236-Navy shell to take .226-inch bullets for a new high-velocity .22-caliber rifle. It was not until October 1908 that the Doctor obtained his .22 barrel for the action. In a letter written on December 27, 1908, he stated that at 3000 f.-s. the primers were blown out of the pockets and the shells stretched so that they could not be reloaded. The velocity was computed from tests on the revolving-disc chronograph that the Doctor made. However, he had no pressure gun to record the actual pressures obtained.

It may be said that Charles Newton began where Dr. Mann left off, but to my knowledge Mr. Newton had become taken with the large-powder-capacity idea, even before Dr. Mann conceived his .22-236, for in 1905 he wrote that the .405 Winchester case necked down to .226-inch should give an 86-grain bullet over 3000 f.-s. velocity, if one could get enough powder into the shell to increase the pressure to the point where all of the powder would be burned. [An unsound idea and a dangerous practice without benefit of pressure tests.—F.C.N.]

The writer worked with Mr. Newton, and by his lonesome, on the .405, the .32-40, the .30-40, the .236 Navy, the 7-mm. and the .25-35. This last cartridge was the one chosen by the Savage Arms Company for their .22 H.-P. though they changed the contour of the case somewhat, giving the body more taper than Newton used, therefore less shoulder at the neck, making a better cartridge.

The .22 Savage H.-P. cannot be rightly called the .22 Newton H.-P. for before Savage adopted this cartridge much work had been carried on with the 7-mm. and the .30-'03 necked down to .226-inch. Newton even worked with certain English cartridge cases, to get large powder-capacity; such as the .450-400 Express; the .450-400 Jeffery; the .333 Jeffery and the .318 Westley Richards Express, and there may have been others.

In 1909 Newton changed from the .30-'03 to the .30-'06, a slightly shorter shell, for experimental purposes. In 1912 Newton again took up the 7-mm. and the .30-'06 and developed the two cartridges which should rightly be called the ".22 Newton" and the ".22 Newton Magnum," although both were failures, for they could not be made to develop the reported velocities of 3300 f.-s. in the 7-mm. and of 3500 f.-s. in the .30-'06; that is to say without an accompanying breech pressure of from 68,000 to 74,000 pounds. It was the same with Newton's .256, for his tests showed good results without benefit of chronograph and pressure gun, but when duPont subjected the loads to rigid tests, these two very important items could not be made to properly blend, and shooters are not fond of the idea of standing back of 70,000 pounds of breech pressure.

The highest velocity that the writer has ever been able to obtain with any cartridge was 4400 f.-s. with a 142-grain bullet in the .280 Ross in a double-taper shell, using as a propellant cordite cut to short lengths. But in this cartridge the breech pressures ran to 65,000 pounds so nothing more was attempted. Another test using the 136-grain bullet, hand-swaged to boat-tail, gave 3800 f.-s. with but 52,000 pounds pressure. Still another test with the 126-grain bullet, also boat-tailed, gave 4200 f.-s. with 56,800 pounds.

In 1923-24 the writer again attempted to get higher velocities with a special .22 cartridge. By cutting off the .30-'06 shell to a length of 2.064 inches, the exact length of the .22 Savage H.-P., and using recut cordite, he obtained 4100 f.-s. with a breech pressure of 55,000 pounds. This shell had the original taper at the base for one inch, then a second taper, much heavier, and a third taper (of 6° for 3/16 inch) to the neck, which was but 1/4-inch long. This gave a 70-grain boat-tailed

bullet 3/16-inch bearing in the shell, which was crimped into a very shallow cannelure in the bullet. In 1928, using an entirely new shell, the same length as the .30-40 double-taper, short-neck, in .280 caliber, 3800 f.-s. was obtained with a 142-grain boat-tailed bullet, and but 56,000 pounds breech pressure. [Mr. Williams fails to identify the many pressure figures he quotes to indicate what their respective sources may be. Presumably they are not from standard laboratory tests in established ballistic stations but rather from pressure guns built and used by himself. No pressure figures are absolute as instruments vary.—F.C.N.]

It is a safe bet that, if the Western Cartridge Company or Winchester or any other large ammunition company puts out a new high-velocity .22 rifle and cartridge they will know to a gnat's hair what velocity is being delivered, and be equally accurate as to the pressure developed, and there will be no 70,000 pounds per square inch either.

The private experimenter can do good work at development, save himself worry and expense, as well as disappointment, if he will at the very first invest in two instruments. First a chronograph, and second a pressure gun. The first, when experimenting with the ultra high-velocity stuff, should be of the type designated as long disjunction, rather than of the old short disjunction type. As a pressure gun means that a barrel chambered for each cartridge tested be procured, the reader will see that the expense of this item will be continued as the testing is continued, for every time changes are made in the cartridge case, a new barrel must be developed for the pressure gun. This one item of expense is not small, but must be carried on if results are to be attained.—C. G. WILLIAMS.

THE .257 WINCHESTER-ROBERTS

TRying the heavy M-54 Target-type rifle with scope and factory aperture sights, Barr did about as well with all weights of bullets in the .257 Winchester-Roberts ammunition. His groups with scope sight and the 87-grain, 100-grain and 117-grain bullets were, respectively, 2½, 2¾ and 2½ inches. His best group with the aperture sights was 1¾ inches, using the 87-grain load.

We obtained groups of 2¾ and 1¾ inches with the 87-grain and 100-grain bullets, using the 10X scope sight. To verify this our final 9-shot group with the 100-grain load was just under 2 inches. With the aperture sights our group with the 100-grain bullet measured 1¾ inches and with the 117-grain bullet, 2½ inches.

This is good practical accuracy, better than most of our .30-caliber groups, but nothing to shout about when we review our results with the .22 Hornet, .220 Swift, and the .250 Savage in standard M-54 rifles. It appears that this .257 Winchester-Roberts is in the accuracy class of the 7-mm. and .270 Winchester.

SOME DOPE ON THE .220 SWIFT

EARLY experiments showed the possibilities which now have been fulfilled by the standard Winchester rifle and cartridge in the .220-Swift caliber. The more one shoots this M-54 and the Super Speed .220-Swift cartridge the more he likes it we have found. Our outfit continues to perform satisfactorily in every way. The rifle is fine to hold and shoot, it is accurate and deadly and apparently indifferent to wind or distance, and the small light bullet is deadly. The bore is easy to clean, no metal fouling having developed.

Peculiar Shock Power

Early killing attempts with the load or similar loads on varmints have indicated its peculiar blasting power in small game which seems to shock larger mammals into instant death. Sheep, burro and other domestic animals killed with it showed this peculiar shocking power of the .220 Swift. Hundreds of woodchucks have been killed with it at long range. In the early California deer season this year a 200-pound buck was shot just in front of the ham at 80 yards as a test of the .220 Swift. Even on this unfavorable hit the same instantaneous paralyzing effect was obtained with the light bullet, which apparently penetrated about six inches before it broke completely.

From my own shooting the 48-grain S. P. pointed bullet seems much more effective than the open point bullet, which latter is only two grains lighter. Starting at 200 yards we had to move up to 25 yards before we could break an appreciable chunk off a block of quartz with the 46-grain open-point bullet. At 200 yards there was an appreciable lapse of time between the discharge and impact of the 46-grain bullet, which was absent when shooting the pointed one. On quartz this 48-grain pointed bullet did at 100 yards what the open-point bullet accomplished at 25 yards. At this short distance the 48-grain bullet showed its superiority by blasting the entire block into small fragments, none of which was larger than a small orange.

We noted that the blasting effect seemed to rebound as if the rock had been stretched or strained and then had

recoiled to blow back in small pieces in the direction of the shooter. Small fragments off the face of the quartz blocks came back fully a hundred feet, but the bigger pieces came back only a few inches. The break-up action reminded me of our dynamite-blasting of similar rocks on the farm. Late as the season was, we found a big chuck, the biggest we have seen. At about 65 yards the 46-grain open-point bullet blew a 2-inch hole behind his shoulder and the insides also blew back through this entrance hole. There was no other exit. Two 48-grain soft-point bullets tried on the carcass blew back in the same manner. On a heavy motor block up to ½-inch thickness this 48-grain bullet went through with ease, but it broke up before reaching the opposite side, less than three inches removed. It seems, a properly pointed 56-grain or 60-grain bullet will be required to sustain this effective power up to 400 yards, or farther.

Some Exterior Ballistics

We had Lyman bases fitted for the 6X Malcolm scope and tried the .220 Swift at 200 yards in a strong fish-tail wind, which blew Hornet bullets more than seven inches horizontally in a group which measured 3 inches vertically. The same shape and weight of bullet in the .220 Swift made a group more nearly square, or 6 inches horizontally and 4 inches vertically. The 48-grain pointed bullet showed its superiority by forming a 3.69-inch group which measured less than 3½ inches horizontally and exactly 3½ inches vertically. The group with the 46-grain open-point bullet landed 1¾ inches lower than the 48-grain group at 200 yards.

Our scope center was exactly 1.56 inches above the bore axis. With an angle of departure of 1.65 minutes from the absolute zero at the muzzle the 48-grain pointed bullet was zeroed on the point of aim at 100 yards. An elevation of 1.13 minutes raised this impact 1.18 inches at 100 yards and zeroed it on aim at 200 yards. Therefore a total elevation of 2.8 minutes is all that is required to compensate for the total drop of this bullet from the muzzle at 200 yards, which evidently amounts to 5.86 inches. The drop between 100 yards and 200 yards as indicated above is 2.37 inches. This is exactly what we obtained by shooting at 200 yards with 100-yard zero. At 150 yards the impact was an inch low, while at 50 yards it was ½-inch low. When zeroed at 200 yards the impact is ¾ inch high at 150 yards, 1½ inches high at 100 yards, on aim at 50 yards, and nearly an inch low at 25 yards. This in-

dicates a very flat trajectory. As yet we have not received any official factory figures.

A NEW SHOOTING MAT

FOR the past month we have been using a plain quilted ground pad for our prone shooting which seems to be just about right in quality, padding and size. It is a rectangle 68 inches long and 30 inches wide, which will keep the shooter's trunk, hips and thighs off wet ground or damp grass. For the elbows and hip bones the padding thickness feels sufficient without exceeding that certain limit to keep short of forming an artificial rest. Member Sawyer called in person for our ideas before making up and shipping the pad, and we believe he hit it about right. It is made by the New York Drop Cloth Manufacturing Company, 148-150 Greene Street, New York City. Now if they can market it at a favorable price, it should become popular.

A FINE 50-SHOT STRING

WINCHESTER .22 Long Rifle Precision 200 EZXS have come to the front in the 1935 Small-Bore Matches. We are reminded of this by a set of machine-rest groups sent in by Maj. J. W. Hession early this year, in which EZXS foretold their success in competition. The five 10-shot groups fired at 100 yards indoors, in a heavy-barrel M-52 rifle ran 0.9, 1.15, 1.15, 1.05 and 1.15 inches for an average of 1.08 inches; all of them cut an inch circle. We have withheld mention until convinced by later performance of the ammunition that it was not merely a "lucky" string.

B. & L. TEAM SCOPE

AT CAMP PERRY and at the Bausch & Lomb factory we examined the big 80-mm. spotting scope developed for the coach or captain of rifle teams. In the studio Charley Landis donned Phil Sharpe's coat and posed for the picture which graces Roy Walker's broadside. Anyone would be glad to do as much for so fine an outfit.

This big B. & L. spotting scope comes in a wooden case, which also holds a strong adjustable tripod of ash with a holding yoke for the scope to permit convenient control for training it on all targets involved and from sitting, as well as standing, position. With the standard eye piece which gives 21 magnifications, the complete outfit is listed at \$275.00. Three extra eye pieces (12.7X, 25.6X and 32.6X)

with holders are available to bring the total price to \$297.50.

This B. & L. spotting scope is very short and very thick, like a short section of small stove pipe. The big 3.2-inch objective lens is the reason for its fine resolving power (contrast) and luminosity (image brightness). Of course this is coupled with the usual high quality of B. & L. manufacture and their high standard of optical excellence throughout. The objective lens is deep set, the overhanging tube of the barrel serving as a sunshade for low angle employment late or early in the general direction of the rising or setting sun. It is finished and focused like the smaller B. & L. N. R. A.-Model prismatic spotting scope, and the eye pieces are removable and interchangeable in much the same way.

ANTI-RUST GUN CASES

DID you ever have a gun rust in a leather, canvas or felt case? Many of us have shared this annoying experience after storing or shipping a pet weapon. There is no longer any excuse for allowing such kind of gun-value depreciation as now it is made easily avoidable by the Berlin Glove Company, who make woolskin gun cases with the sheep-wool inside. The thick wool not only cushions the gun against bumps and blows, but it holds the natural wool fat, which is an excellent preservative against rust.

Frequently we have recommended the full-length Berlin rifle cases made for a stipulated size of gun. Now we have purchased six of the revolver and pistol cases for protecting our pet handguns. These are made on the general plan of flap holsters, but without belt loops. These cases are inexpensive and are really an insurance against gun damage at an extremely low rate per gun.

WEINIG ACCESSORIES

A. J. WEINIG, Director of the Experimental Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Plant of the Colorado School of Mines, has made a number of ingenious gadgets for handloading, some of which he and his friends have used for years.

Among these, there is a simple tool developed as an improvement on the cake cutter for picking up lubricated bullets from the usual cake of solidified lubricant. This is a bend on the end of a wire rod inside a .38-Special case with the prong protruding through the cut-away side of the shell. The base of the .38-Special case is soldered over the mouth

of a larger bottle-neck rifle case, and the shank of the wire rod slides through the enlarged flash holes of the two cases, which two holes serve as a guide. A push (by the protruding prong) applied on the top end of the rod, of course, frees or ejects the bullet after it has been picked up by the shell, which is successively pressed over each bullet in the cake.

In another example, by offsetting the top portion to permit solid construction, Mr. Weinig has made a stronger rim plate for the sliding cradle of his B. & M. reloading tool. By cutting away a portion of the B. & M. M-28 bullet seating die and marking it, he has a scale for a check on case-neck elongation and a depth guide for bullet seating.

The most interesting of several gadgets is Weinig's powder measure. These he makes from small glass jars of the common screw-top variety by soldering to the threaded metal cap a hinged, sliding part which is used as a cut off. The cut off is effected by off-setting the escape hole in the regular lid from that in the movable part. It is controlled by a spring and two lips, or prongs, made convenient for a compressing movement of the thumb and fingers of one hand. The volume or charge is regulated by an external measuring tube soldered to the movable part over its escape hole. A telescope arrangement is employed for varying the volume or capacity. The stop for this charge tube is the case itself, those with balloon type or semi-balloon bottoms being employed to center it by fitting inside the charge tube. The case to be charged is, of course, slipped over the charge tube before the measure is inverted.

We tried one of these measures which Mr. Weinig had made for the .38 Special. We adjusted it to measure the same load of Pistol Powder No. 6 as thrown by the Star Progressive Loading Tool. Then we also handweighed charges and obtained equivalent results with all three methods, as compared on the Pacific scales and in offhand shooting (with the S. & W. K.-Model revolver) and from body rest (with the Colt Shooting Master). From this experience we learned that the frictional means of holding charge adjustments is reliable in this measure, and that the successive charges are measured with adequate uniformity.

CHECKING THE PACIFIC WEIGHTS

GARDNER JOHNSON of Wilmette, Illinois, carefully checked each separate weight of one of the set of weights sold by the Pacific Gun Sight Company to accompany their very practical and inexpensive Bullet-and-Powder scales. His

findings are given in his letter quoted below:

"I recently bought one of the new Pacific scales and I think that they are very good for the money. I checked my weights on an analytical balance with the following results:

Weight Marked	Actual Weight
20 Grains.....	20.0285 Grains
20 Grains.....	19.9824 Grains
6 Grains.....	5.9819 Grains
5 Grains.....	5.0307 Grains
4 Grains.....	4.0219 Grains
3 Grains.....	2.9758 Grains
2 Grains.....	1.9963 Grains
1 Grain.....	.9748 Grain
.5 Grain.....	.4904 Grain
.1 Grain.....	.0897 Grain
.1 Grain.....	.0969 Grain
.1 Grain.....	.0944 Grain
.1 Grain.....	.0909 Grain

The maximum variation, with the 5-grain weight, was .0307 grains. This is good accuracy for a \$2.00 set of weights."

MILLER ELECTRIC BULLET CASTER

WALTER H. MILLER, Allentown, Pennsylvania, has brought out a complete outfit which on a common home current of 110 volts takes the place of stove, lid, melting pot and bullet ladle. It costs \$8.50 with cord. About the only part which is likely to wear out through considerable use is the coil or heat unit, which Mr. Miller is prepared to replenish at 75 cents per unit.

The idea should appeal to the housewife who has had the kitchen smoked up by her husband or son in the act of molding a fresh supply of lead-alloy bullets. The Miller contraption should take the messiness out of the bullet-making chore, and some of the labor probably. At first inspection the melting receptacle appears altogether too small, as we have been accustomed to melting at least ten pounds of bullet metal at a given operation. The Miller pot is only a couple of inches wide and deep, but the system of operation is different. The prepared bullet metal is dropped into the small pot in small chunks, one or two additional pieces after each dozen-or-two bullets have been withdrawn. This is a common practice for maintaining uniform temper and density, even when a full-size pot is employed.

The real point of difference is that no dipper or ladle is employed. Instead, just enough melted metal for each bullet is withdrawn through a hole in the bottom of the pot, the bullet-cavity itself acting as a measure. A spring-held rod-stop keeps the hole closed until an outside control lever is raised. By thrusting the mold under this lever and against the pour-nozzle at the bottom of the pot, the con-

trol is made automatic, because, as the mold is raised to position its handles raise the lever and start the flow of metal, which is cut off as the mold is lowered away from the nozzle.

This system has the advantage of uniformly drawing only the dense and pure metal at the bottom of the pot, all impurities floating on the surface being left undisturbed. Also oxidizing is cut to the minimum by the small area of exposure and the absence of the customary agitation or disturbance caused by the dipper or bullet ladle for each bullet withdrawn. It is an especially fine arrangement for home use of such special bullet alloys as Frary metal, made by the United Lead Company. A final advantage is economy of operation and uniform heat control.

After trying the Miller outfit we like it so well we are going to buy it, rather than return it to the maker. Barr says he can cast his .30-caliber rifle bullets and .38-caliber handgun bullets at least 50% faster with the Miller Electric Bullet Caster. Besides it is a cleaner method, more economical, and it makes more uniform bullets as to temper and density. In point of convenience Barr says it has utterly spoiled him against returning to his old method of ladle, big pot and gas stove.

ON THE ROSS ACTION

MR. C. G. WILLIAMS, who uses the initials of a mechanical engineer behind his name, sent in some dope which purports to show that the Ross action is not always properly assembled and locked, even when the operator does his part, and offers to explain why the Ross M-1910 is not safe by reason of defects in design. His comments follow:

"In making the Ross rifle the manufacturers put into it the best materials obtainable for the purpose. They put in the best workmanship possible to achieve. In theory of mechanics of metals they were far ahead of most contemporary practice. They used that workmanship, that theory and that practice where it would do the most good. For a simple mechanism, nothing could beat the Ross, but it lacked real safety.

"On the Model-1910 rifle that I own, the grooves are less than 3/32 inch deep and are approximately seven thread to the inch. While it is interrupted thread, it is not a true thread shape. It has a true thread contour on only one side, and is straight on the other side with a standard flat at the apex. It seems to be between a 7-thread and a 6-thread, for the 7-thread has a depth of 0.0928 inch and the 6-thread a depth of 0.1083 inch, while the thread on my Ross bolt has an actual depth of 0.0976 inch.

"If the lugs are fully locked, it would require over 40,000 pounds, slowly applied, to rupture them, but in this case they have the entire surface of the lugs to resist that force. The back thrust on the bolt amounts to nearly 11,000 pounds, but even so the bolt is sufficiently strong to resist all pressures, providing the bolt is fully locked. However, the bolt has insufficient camming action to be safe at all times.

"In all manufacturing operations we cannot have measurements exact. That would cost too much. So we allow a certain variation from standard. Sometimes the total allowance is above the standard, and at other times entirely below the standard, or at times equally above and below. In the Ross rifle bolt, the tolerance was .002 inch, if I remember rightly. However, in some parts of the rifle there was a smaller tolerance. For instance, in the chamber and the cartridge the length tolerance was only .001 inch.

"Now suppose that in fitting, .005 inch were cut off the shoulder of the barrel where it butts against the receiver, as is often the case. The headspace would then be cut down to .002 inch, as the headspace is the maximum shell length, base to shoulder, plus .003 inch. Now suppose the chamber to be actually .001 inch below the minimum and suppose the cartridge case to be .001 inch above maximum, as is often the case, then we would have .002 inch more to add to that .002 inch headspace, or .004 inch. Again suppose that the bolt-sleeve cam-slot is cut to its minimum of throw, and suppose the bolt head to be .002 inch over-long, then we have .006 inch headspace. Then again our cartridge case may be at the maximum tolerance limit or a little above, and our chamber might have the minimum tolerance of diameter, so that there would be a little more to add to that minus headspace. Then there may be some dirt on the cartridge case and some dirt plus grease and powder residue in the chamber cavity.

"Under the condition of such combination of happenstances, we could not force the cartridge into the chamber to such a depth that the bolt would be completely locked, because the required camming force is lacking, and the bolt head would not be turned a sufficient amount to bring the lugs into full-locking position. The result would be having but one corner of the lugs in juxtaposition with the receiver grooves, and that portion would be the thinner, weaker portion of the lugs. With only this partial contact, the lugs would not be strong enough to resist the pressure applied, and they would be sheared off to allow the bolt to come back into the face of the shooter.

"There is yet another thing that could happen. I have always understood that the receiver of the Ross rifle was made of

3 percent nickel steel, and that it was heat-treated for maximum strength, and that the bolt head was made the same way. Let us suppose that both were made too hard. The truth of the matter is that both receiver and bolt head were made soft enough so that they could be machined after heat-treating, and thus remove that very soft layer of carbonized metal on the outside, and to correct any distortion caused by heat-treating.

"It is a well-known fact that when two very hard surfaces come in contact at an angle, the coefficient of friction is very small. If a hard surface and a soft surface come into contact, the coefficient of friction will be greater. If two soft surfaces come in contact, the coefficient of friction will be still greater. If, on the other hand, there is oil or any substance that might act as a lubricant to hold the surface apart, the coefficient of friction will be greatly reduced. In some such cases it might be reduced almost to the vanishing point, and then the two surfaces will easily slip on each other.

"If we now apply the foregoing to the Ross rifle we can see that the Model-1910 action could be extremely unsafe at times, for the bolt could turn under pressure, the corner of the lug would probably be sheared off, and the bolt would come back into the face of the shooter. We might also have a combination of the two conditions outlined, which would again bring about a very dangerous arrangement of the locking mechanism."

Questions and Answers

BOND BULLET AND HIVEL NO. 3

THE following information will interest those who wish to use plain-base cast bullets with the new HiVel No. 3 Sporting Rifle Powder.

I wanted an inexpensive load for the .30-30 Winchester cartridge, similar in ballistics to the old .32-40. The bullet used was Bond No. A-311870, 150 grains, cast 10 to 1, pure lead and tin; Ideal lubricant, and sized, .311 in the bullet size that screws into the Ideal No. 3 tool. The shell necks were sized and then expanded to .311. I used F.A. No. 70 primers, 16 grains HiVel No. 3, and crimped in the bullets lightly. The estimated velocity of this load is about 1425 f.s.

My rifle is a regular Model-94 Winchester, solid frame, full magazine, with Marble's Flexible Rear (peep) sight and a square-top copper bead smoked black. It also has a Jostam "Military" recoil pad. I had previously been using 10 grains No. 80 with this 150-grain bullet, but any increase in the powder charge resulted in poor accuracy. I tried 12 grains Sharpshooter powder and obtained better accuracy and more speed, but was afraid of the possible erosive effect of Sharpshooter powder.

As soon as HiVel No. 3 was available, I loaded twenty shells as described above, and tried them a few days ago. The rifle was loaded five shells at a time and used as a repeater. Firing at 100 yards from prone position, with a blanket thrown over a piece

of wood for a rest, I made two ten-shot groups that measured 2 inches and 2 3/4 inches. While this is not remarkable, it is the best accuracy that I have ever been able to get with home-made bullets. The shots were all in the black, and slightly below the center of the bull's-eye. Previous experience with other powders leads me to enthusiastically favor the new propellant for this particular bullet.—JAMES S. LANGWILL.

SPECIAL DEER LOADS

I HAVE a Model-95 Winchester carbine in .30-40 which I fancy very much as a hunting rifle. I have always used the 220-grain soft-point bullet which I have found to be an excellent killer. I do not contemplate hunting anything larger than deer from now on as I am getting along in years. I have seen some excellent work done with the .250-3000 Savage shooting the 100-grain bullet. I believe the velocity of this load is between 2700 and 2800 f.s., so it occurred to me that if a 110-grain bullet would give accuracy in the .30-40 throat without ruining the chamber through gas cutting that it ought to be a better killer than the .250-3000 as, if I am not mistaken, the 110-grain bullet can be loaded to about 2900 f.s. velocity. I would want a bullet, of course, that would not fly all to pieces. Does the Western Tool & Copper Works make a 110-grain bullet that holds together? I once used some 150-grain open-point bullets of this make that were excellent. Could I expect to get 6 or 7-inch groups with my carbine at 200 yards? —M. F. G.

Answer: To determine the best load for your .30-40 caliber Model-1895 Winchester rifle with the 110-grain bullet will require some experimenting. You will, of course, have to use the .30-06 caliber 110-grain bullet, which will cost \$2.70 per 100 as the .30-30 caliber bullet is entirely unsuitable in this weight. Any velocity between 2800 and 3000 f.s. would be suitable, and if you have a normal length of barrel, you would be able to get it with a number of different propellants by consulting the hand books. From the Western Tool & Copper Works you could get such bullets designed for the .30-06 or 300 Magnum, and they should hold up well. One of the very best deer loads in the .30 caliber is the Western Lubaloy 150-grain .30-30 caliber open-point bullet at 2700 f.s. muzzle velocity, and it would be worth trying in your case, as you could just safely reach this velocity in a 30-inch rifle of .30-40 caliber, or at least 2500 f.s. in a 22-inch carbine.

I want to add, however, that I would not consider any of the 110-grain loads equal to the 100-grain .250 Savage loads, because of the more favorable sectional density of the .25-caliber bullets. Your 150-grain bullet would come closer to it in the combination I have suggested above. This important ratio of caliber and weight would mean .165 to .225 in favor of the heavier .30-caliber bullet and .213 for the 100-grain .25-caliber bullet.

WANTS VELOCITY ESTIMATED

WILL you give me an estimate on the velocity of the following load?

22 grains weight du Pont 1204 powder, back of 172-grain Frankford Arsenal boat-tail bullet. .30-40 Krag shell, in 27-inch barrel Niedner-Winchester single shot. Chamber is cut with practically no tolerance at neck, 80% of factory shells after firing will take bullet friction tight with no resizing. Barrel 1 1/4" by 1 1/16".

Have written others twice, asking this question, but have received no answer. Will state this is the most consistently accurate load I have ever fired at 100 yards, and I have made some mighty nice groups with Ideal-Pope bullet No. 403.

What would be your guess as to the velocity of the following load?

12 1/2 grains weight du Pont No. 80 for priming charge, back of 90 grains weight Fg du Pont black powder, bullet weighing 567 grains, paper patched, and being about half way between bore and groove diameter, fired from Sharps 2 3/8-inch shell in Winchester S. S., having barrel 30 3/4-inches long, bullet cast 1 to 30 tin and lead.—C. L. C.

Answer: Normally, your load of 22 grains I.M.R. Powder No. 1204 in the Krag case behind the 172-grain bullet, would develop 1700 f.s. muzzle velocity in a 27-inch barrel, but, on account of your close chamber, I believe you could add 150 f.s. more, making the estimated velocity 1850 f.s. I think you will find this pretty close, especially the 1700 figure for normal chambers and loads like yours, including noncorrosive primers. The use of Frankford Arsenal primers would have the effect of reducing the powder charge 5%, possibly.

Your charge of 12 1/2 grains No. 80 and 90 grains Fg black powder would give your 567-grain bullet somewhere between 1200 and 1500 f.s., perhaps 1400 f.s.

GRAVITY AND AIR RESISTANCE

I HAVE read with interest THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN since becoming a member of the N. R. A. last May and especially the contents of the Dope Bag. Recently a technical question presented itself which caused quite a bit of discussion and which we are unable to solve. The question is:

"If a round ball shot vertically from a gun leaves the muzzle at a speed of 1000 f.s. will it, when it returns to earth, have the same velocity of 1000 f.s.? Please understand that the ball goes in a perfect vertical course and there is no wind."

Several of us contend that it doesn't gather that much speed on its return since if it did it would have the same power when it hit earth as when it left the muzzle. I maintain that any falling object can attain a certain speed only (as a body falling from an airplane), and no matter how far it has to fall to reach earth it will never go faster than this certain speed because the air resistance will finally equal the weight of the object or the pull of gravity. Is this true?—A. B.

Answer: Your conception of the phenomena of gravity and air resistance attending falling bullets is a correct one. In fact, the .30-06 Service bullet fired vertically returns to earth at a maximum speed of around 300 f.s., which is only 1/9 of the muzzle velocity. As compared with conical bullets the air resistance of a sphere is proportionately great, and in fact the round-ball shape definitely places a maximum velocity on a ball of this kind no matter what powder charge is used. If I can trust to memory, I believe the maximum velocity obtainable is 2000 f.s. A larger ball will carry farther, because, of course, it is heavier and better sustains its energy. At the same time the air resistance is increased so that a maximum range is relatively short for round-ball missiles. A 30-caliber round ball would have a maximum range of 660 yards, no matter what the muzzle velocity, which would very shortly, or near the muzzle, be reduced to 2000 f.s., no matter what charge is used, behind this shape of ball.

One thing which is different about your problem is the fact that the ball has the same shape going up as coming down, and presents much the same area to air resistance. This air resistance would be the muzzle velocity squared to begin with and the remaining velocity squared over the course until it is finally stopped by a combination of gravity pull and air resistance. On the return the sole propelling course would be the acceleration of gravity at 32 f.-s. until the air resistance equalizes. In the case of a sphere, distorted missile or tumbling bullet the resistance is greater and probably varies, more nearly, as the cube of the velocity.

SHORT SCOPES FOR THE .220 SWIFT

I HAVE ordered the M-54 Winchester .220 Swift and would like your advice on the proper scope for this rifle.

I would prefer a short scope mounted low, if this type would be practical for this caliber. In any case, the scope must clear the bolt, as I am a left-hand shooter.—F. O. R.

Answer: The best short scope for the .220 Swift is the 10-inch Fecker or Unertl small-game scope in 3 or 4X, and equipped with target mounts. A better scope for long-range work with this rifle would be the 1½-inch Fecker target scope in 8X with Fecker target mounts. In order to suit for eye relief, the short scope must be mounted on the receiver bridge and receiver hood. The regular target scopes must be brought back for proper eye relief, and would probably interfere with reaching over the stock with the left hand. The only instrument which would overcome this is the Noske scope with 6-inch eye relief as the eye piece will be mounted forward of your bolt, and in very low position, as a consequence. You can use the Noske solid mount, or the Griffin & Howe low-model double-lever mount, or the similar Niedner mount. I would suggest the 4X Noske.

FOR LEFT EYES OR HANDS

KINDLY let me know if it is practical to mount a scope and a stock on a rifle in such a way that one can shoot right-handed and use the left eye?

I had some trouble with my right eye, which left the vision impaired to such an extent that my shooting is very poor. However, my left eye is better than normal vision. I now will either have to learn to shoot left-handed or devise some way to shoot from my right shoulder with my left eye.

If I will have to shoot left-handed I will have to change to a rifle with a left-hand bolt. Are such rifles built as substantial as the regular right-hand bolt-action rifles? If I should want to change to a lever action, can one be had that handles the .30-'06 cartridge satisfactorily?—W. S.

Answer: There is a left-hand bolt handle attachment made by W. E. Wales, Bremer-ton, Washington, which is practical with military sights, bolt sleeve-sights, striker-head sights, and some receiver sights, if they are not too high. It could also be used with the Noske scope sight with 6-inch eye relief when that scope is mounted ahead of the bolt handle. It cannot be used with other scope sights. With receiver sights that are high and with other scope sights, you could use the slide-action attachment for bolt-action rifles made by the Ideal Sport Specialty Company, 310 Crozer Building, Chester, Pennsylvania. There are Mauser actions for left-handed

shooters in both .30-'06 and .22 Rim Fire calibers, obtainable through A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City. You can also get the Sedgley Springfield Sporters in any standard caliber with left-hand action. These actions are as reliable and satisfactory as the standard actions, but they are more expensive, running from \$40 to \$75 higher in cost. In lever-action rifles, the most powerful you can get is the .405 Winchester, the .30-40 Winchester, and the .45-70 Winchester, and in the Savage series the .300 Savage and the .250 Savage, of which the very best model is the Model 99-RS.

In using your left eye, you will merely have to cut down the comb of the stock until your left eye comes in alignment with the sights. In using a scope the drop is increased, and this will be easier, and you can also use a Noske or Hart multiple mount with the scope offset ¾ inch to the left.

HAS AN OLD SERVICE RECEIVER

I HAVE a Springfield Rifle, 1903 Model, No. 3622, and I was thinking of having it rebarreled at the Armory.

Are these old receivers sufficiently strong to handle the Hi-Speed loads in the .30-'06 caliber?

I noted that in a past issue of the RIFLEMAN you stated that if an old receiver was sent in for a new barrel, that it would possibly be replaced with a new receiver without charge. Of course, if the old receivers are o.k., that is all that I want to know.

This particular rifle is evidently one of the first few made, and is in excellent condition, with the exception of the barrel, which has fallen victim to corrosive ammunition.—G. M.

Answer: If you need a new barrel on an old Springfield receiver by all means make arrangements with the D. C. M., Room 1911 Navy Building, Washington, D. C., to have a new barrel fitted at the Springfield Armory. He will give you exact quotations and shipping instructions. It is against the policy of the Armory to fit barrels to old receivers and, therefore, they will substitute one of the new type double-heat-treated receivers and you will be assured of maximum strength and a surplus margin of safety.

The trouble with the old actions, although they were strong enough, they were uncertain quantities. Some of them are excessively hardened and very brittle, and easily shattered, even with light loads. This is a rare occurrence, but you cannot tell in advance, except by hammering the receiver with a sledge hammer and this, of course, would damage it. No trouble usually occurs with these receivers with any load, unless there is excessive headspace. If you like, you could have a barrel fitted by Sedgley, and he could also check your rifle for headspace, properly adjust it, and re-heat treat your old receiver. If you prefer the commercial job, also write to R. F. Sedgley, Inc., 2311 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He can give you quotations on plain and selected military barrels and Winchester barrels.

ON BARREL LENGTH AND VELOCITY

IF POSSIBLE, I would like the following data on revolvers. I am interested in the effect of barrel length on pistols and revolvers, i. e., muzzle velocity and energy with variable lengths of barrels.—M. L. W.

Answer: The velocities obtained in revolvers and pistols with different lengths of barrels would depend somewhat on the nature

of the load used. Ordinary .22 Long Rifle ammunition, for example, would develop 850 f.-s. in a 4-inch barrel and 925 f.-s. in a 6-inch barrel, while it would develop 750 f.-s. in a 2-inch barrel. This goes for Lesmok target ammunition, and such ordinary smokeless loads as Remington Kleanbore. Remington Hi-Speed Silvadry and Super-X require long barrels for full velocities, but Remington Palma Hi-Speed is loaded with a different powder that develops high velocity in short barrels. With the Palma Hi-Speed, a 2-inch barrel develops 997 f.-s.; in the 6-inch barrel, 1141 f.-s. These velocities are considerably lower with Kleanbore Hi-Speed and Super-X High Velocity in the same barrel lengths.

In the .38 Special it would depend on the load. The Peters High-Velocity load would develop about 25 f.-s. greater velocity in a 7½-inch barrel as compared with a 6-inch barrel, and this would be true in greater measure with the new Western Super-X .38 Special, using 150-grain bullet at very high velocity, and it would be true in still greater measure of the new .357 Magnum Smith & Wesson, which requires an 8¾-inch barrel for full ballistics. The .32-20 revolver also requires about an 8-inch to 10-inch barrel for full velocities. The 3½-inch Magnum develops 1263 f.-s. against 1400 f.-s. in the 6-inch barrel.

On the other hand, a long, heavy bullet, like the Western Super Match 200-grain, gives higher velocity in a short barrel than it does in a 6-inch barrel, owing to the friction with the barrel retarding velocity. The regular .38 Special load develops 850 f.-s. in a 6-inch barrel and 864 f.-s. in a 7½-inch barrel. With the 200-grain Super Police cartridge in the same caliber the respective velocities are lower, or 705 f.-s. and 699 f.-s., being lower in the longer barrel, for the reasons stated above.

In a 2-inch barrel the regular .38 Special ammunition develops about 710 f.-s., and in a 4-inch barrel 790 f.-s.

The muzzle energy varies as the square of the velocity, and the bullet weight. To obtain the energy from the above figures, square the velocity figure and multiply it by the weight of the bullet in grains and then divide by 450240 for the energy figure in foot pounds.

FACTORY AND CANISTER LOADS

WHAT kind of powder does Winchester use in loading the .250-3000? I have been using duPont No. 17½, which is very good, but it seems to take so much more to get the same velocity. Which is the best powder to use for all large rifle cartridges, such as the .30-'06, the HiVel No. 2, or the duPont No. 17½?—J. A. P.

Answer: Nobody but the manufacturers know what type of powder they are using in their ammunition. They not only use different types of powder in different cartridges, but they use different lots of powder of the same type, all of which have different characteristics from the standard canister lots sold to reloaders. The canister lot of powder must be selected for its standard characteristics in order to agree with the recommended tables of charges used by reloaders. The factories, however, load by chronograph and pressure tests, and they do not care what weight of charge is required, as long as they get the standard velocity at safe pressures. This method would, of course, be impracticable to reloaders, and that is why you will find a variation in the charge weight used by factories as compared with recommended loads.

HiVel No. 2 and I.M.R. Powder No. 17½

are both excellently adapted for .30-'06 loads in a wide range of pressures from mid-range to full. Hercules HiVel ignites easier and can be used in light loads with modern primers to better advantage than I.M.R. Powder No. 17½, which requires good ignition in moderate loads, although it burns excellently in full-power loads with all primers. I would say that if you use Frankford Arsenal No. 70 primers obtained from the D.C.M., you would get as good results with 17½ powder, but with modern noncorrosive primers you would probably get better results with Hercules HiVel No. 2 in some cases.

22 SHORTS IN LONG CHAMBERS

I HAVE just purchased an Officers' Model Colt revolver in .22 caliber, and I would like to know just what damage it would do to the gun to use .22 Shorts in it. Also just what damage will Shorts do to any .22 rifle chambered for long rifle ammunition?—H. N. H.

Answer: I would not hesitate to use .22 Short cartridges in your Officers' Model Colt revolver, because it would require thousands of rounds to actually injure it, and if you use all chambers indiscriminately, you could use so much ammunition in it before any real damage were done that it would more than save the cost of a new cylinder. Before using .22 Long Rifle cartridges always scrub out the chambers with a brass brush and some cleaning solvent. The single chamber of a .22 rifle under the same practice would, of course, wear out six times sooner, because only one chamber is involved for all the shooting. Also it is more serious to damage a rifle chamber, because you would have to replace it with a new barrel. However, the occasional use of .22 Shorts will do no harm. Sometimes leading occurs in the throat, and makes the idea impractical. Also the range for accuracy is very short under this condition.

What happens is a gradual burning, or gas cutting, of the chamber forward of the short case. This eventually will leave a recess or hollow into which the longer cases will upset, and cause extraction difficulties.

This, however, will require many thousands of shots with standard smokeless noncorrosive ammunition loaded with lubricated lead bullets. With dry-plated or coated bullets it will happen much sooner and with the high-velocity dry-plated .22 Shorts it will occur still sooner, or between 5,000 and 15,000 shots and probably under 10,000.

A .35-WINCHESTER S. S.

SOME time ago I acquired a single-shot Winchester .35 caliber. As the action and heavy No. 3 barrel appear to be in good condition, I have played with the idea of reloading cartridges for it. Of course, the stock and fore-end are puerile and would have to be replaced. I have been wondering whether this cartridge could be reloaded with the 124-grain 9 mm. bullet (pistol) to get a velocity of 2700 f.-s., or better. Also, will this action stand the charges given in the Ideal Handbook for the same caliber in the Model-95 Winchester?

I would be obliged to you for your opinion on this subject and would welcome any data you could give me on the proper charge for the 124-grain 9 mm. bullet.—S. B. W.

Answer: Your single shot Winchester with No. 3 barrel in .35 Winchester caliber would be strong enough for any loads in this caliber if it is the high-wall Winchester action. In the .35 Winchester you can use any .35-caliber bullet like the 130-grain Super .38, the 9 mm. Luger or the 158-grain .38 Special metal-case bullet. You can also get the 150-grain .35 Remington Hi-Speed bullet. Usually it is difficult to obtain components for auto-

A Message from TOWNSEND WHELEN to the SHOOTERS OF AMERICA

DURING the forty years that I have been striving to promote marksmanship I have been particularly impressed by the facts that the only men who achieved any marked success in target or game shooting were those who adopted the modern basic technique of shooting, who trained themselves in accordance with that technique, and who used arms and accessories which lent themselves well to these approved and successful forms of shooting. Accordingly I have endeavored to encourage the study and adoption of these successful methods, and have advised securing equipment which would fit such methods.

This so-called "technique" of shooting has been a gradual development in the National Rifle Association, the Army and the Navy. The initiation of the National Matches lent great impetus to it, and about twenty years ago we had evolved a method to train men in marksmanship, an easy and short method, which was many times more effective than the methods of our ancestors of "practice, practice, and practice some more."

But these modern methods required modern guns. The weapons of our forefathers would not fit into the modern technique at all. Although the method for developing good shots quickly has been available all this time, it has been a hard uphill fight to obtain modern arms suitable for our purpose. It has been my privilege, in cooperation with many others, to so persistently pound at the idea of modern guns that we have managed to influence the manufacturers to improve their guns and the shooter now has available some greatly improved equipment. Nevertheless, we all know that there are still too many arms of obsolete patterns being manufactured and sold and the boy or man who obtains these fails to get results and quickly loses interest in the game.

During all the time I have been striving to promote marksmanship I have steadfastly refrained from making any commercial connections. Viewing the slow progress that has been made in the past I have finally come to the conclusion that the only way to get to the shooters the kind of shooting equipment they want and need is to pitch into the supply game myself. I have retired from active duty in the Regular Army after more than thirty-three years service, and will devote much of my time hereafter to promoting marksmanship and definitely advising the shooters concerning the purchase of equipment suitable for their needs.

Many years ago, while in command of Frankford Arsenal, I had the pleasure of association with Mr. James V. Howe, who was then foreman of the Experimental Department at that Arsenal. Since then Mr. Howe has developed into our most skilled gunmaker and gunsmith. When he threw his lot with the National Target and Supply Company of Washington, D.C., and that company started on a policy which would assure our shooters obtaining the equipment they desired in a manner which they could afford, I decided also to join that organization.

My many shooting friends who desire my advice on any matter should continue, as in the past, to address me, care of Outdoor Life, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. I am keeping up my connection with that magazine which, of course, will continue without any trade influence whatever.

But when you are in need of any equipment, or wish to have your equipment altered, modified, or improved, I shall be most happy to personally attend to your needs at the National Target and Supply Company. Here all gunsmithing will be done under the supervision of Mr. James V. Howe, and will have my personal inspection upon completion.

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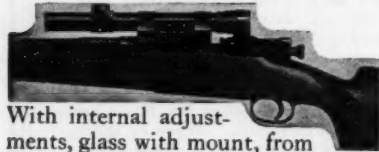


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pensive and could be used with reduced loads of No. 80 powder.

For your 124-grain bullet in question, you could use 13 grains weight No. 80 powder to get 1200 f.-s. and the accuracy should be very good. You could increase this charge to 20.0 grains weight No. 80 which would give the 124-grain bullet approximately 2000 f.-s.

For a heavy load with the 124-grain jacketed bullets you could use 50.0 grains weight I.M.R. powder No. 17 1/2 giving 2400 f.-s.

ON SUBSTITUTING LIGHTER EXPANDING BULLETS

I INTEND reloading the 1933 F. A. ammunition. My idea is to pull the bullets and insert 165-grain Remington mushroom bullets and get a velocity of about 2600 to 2700 f.-s. This ammunition is to be used for deer hunting. Please tell me how much powder I shall leave in the case to get this velocity. Please let me know what brand powder this is. (The one used in the '33 ammunition.)

What primer is used in reloading the '33 case? Do any of the commercial varieties fit?—R. V.

Answer: Up until October 1933 the Frankford Arsenal loaded I. M. R. powder No. 17, in various lots in the F. A. 1933 M1 Service cartridge. The charge varied from 46.6 to 46.9 grains weight. The balance of the year I. M. R. powder No. 1185 was used in different lots, and in charges which varied from 48.0 to 49.2 grains weight. With I. M. R. powder No. 17 the velocity in one list varied from 2576 f.-s. to 2613 f.-s. instrumental, or 78 feet from the muzzle. With I. M. R. powder No. 1185 the velocity in the same list varied from 2593 f.-s. to 2623 f.-s. instrumental. All these cartridges are loaded with M1 Service bullets as sold by the D. C. M., and with Frankford Arsenal No. 70 primers as sold by the D. C. M. The R. A. No. 9 1/2

or W. R. A. No. 120 primers may be substituted.

Since it would be impractical to determine the exact lot of powder used in your ammunition, you could get an idea as to the kind of the powder only, and only by weighing a number of charges very carefully and getting the average. You may even find that two kinds of powder were used in your lot of ammunition. Since the average velocity was around 2600 f.-s. in either case, you could merely substitute the lighter 165-grain bullet, and get the velocity you expect, providing your case necks are not loosened or opened by the substitution. You can correct this by neck-sizing them with a proper die and with an expanding plug .002-inch smaller than the bullet you are using. Do not exceed the seating depth, or you will increase the pressure.

ROUND OR SHORT BULLETS?

I WOULD appreciate a little advice on reloading for the .45-70 Springfield. I have a set of Ideal reloading tools, including a 500-grain bullet mold.

I am interested in light loads for woodchucks and close-up target shooting. How do round balls compare with such bullets as the B. & M. No. 458237 240-grain for accuracy up to 100 yards? I can get round bullets made by Winchester. They call them 45.5 Armory Practice Round Balls. The only powder I can get near home is King's Quick Shot F.F.G. How much of this powder should I use for each of these bullets? Shall the round ball be pushed down into the powder, or crimped in the end of the case?—E. A. K.

Answer: Round balls are most accurate with light charges for short-range shooting. They are most accurate when used oversize. The minimum diameter of a round ball for the .45-70 should be .458 inch, and they will be more accurate when used somewhat larger, or at least .460 inch. The .45-5 Armory practice balls are about .452 inch* as they are also designed for pistol use. In the .45-70 you would have to use these balls with a patch in order to fit the bore, and that would be an unsatisfactory arrangement at best. I would, therefore, suggest that you get a larger ball from Belding & Mull, Philipsburg, Pa., or a mold from the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn.

I think you will find the Belding & Mull 240-grain bullet No. 458237 to be most excellent for your purpose, and that it will give you better accuracy at longer ranges, or up to 100 yards, than any round ball. The round ball can be used for shorter ranges when you obtain the proper size and the best way of loading it would be to use 25 to 40 grains weight of your Kings Semi-Smokey powder and then fill the case on top of the powder with corn grits to the base of the ball and seat the latter so that you can just crimp the case mouth slightly above its mid-section to hold the ball in place at the mouth of the case. I loaded Ideal round ball in this manner for my .32-40 Winchester Model-1894 rifle, and found that I could feed them through the magazine and they did splendid execution on squirrels where the ranges ran between 20 yards and 35 yards. I used this combination almost exclusively one Fall and killed 50 squirrels with 53 shots.

* Usually quoted .457".

CHEAP VARMINT LOAD

WILL you please send me information as to the proper charge of Pyro D.G. to use in the 1917 Enfield (.30-'06) when using the Winchester .30-30 110-grain bullet?

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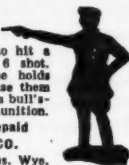
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I would like to get about 2900 f.-s. velocity or much more if I may do so without sacrificing too much accuracy. The load is to be used in the prairie or desert country of the Southwest on coyotes and jacks.—L. I. S.

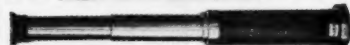
Answer: The proper charge is 50.0 grains weight Pyro D.G. behind the 110-grain .30-30 bullet in the .30-06 caliber. This gives about 3000 f.-s. at safe pressures. Try 48.5 grains weight for possibly better accuracy at sufficient velocity. Also try 40.0 to 47.0 grains weight behind the 93-grain Luger pistol bullet, should the 110 grain prove insufficiently accurate.

A SIMPLE M-1917 LOAD

WHILE on my vacation in Vermont I tried the old reliable 110-grain .30-30 hollow-point tip loaded with a full powder charge and on targeting the ammunition I found it to be inaccurate. I then tried the 7.65-mm. (.30-caliber Luger) 93-grain soft-point tip which, according to the B. & M. handbook, is .310" diameter, with 26 grains of No. 80 du Pont powder, using the Remington Kleanbore primer, and I got much better accuracy and, at the same time, it does not make as much noise as the .30-30 110-grain load. I shot three chucks with this load and found it more than satisfactory, with plenty of killing power.

Two body shots at chucks approximately 80 yards resulted in their intestines being spread all over the neighborhood. One chuck was a head shot, at 50 yards, resulting in the side of the head being blown out. On targeting this load at 100 yards I got some 1 3/4-inch groups. Considering that the powder charge was dip measured, I think this load holds possibilities of greater accuracy using a powder measure of the B. & M. type. The rifle used was an Enfield, restocked, and equipped with a 48R receiver sight and a 17 Lyman front sight.—J. SCHWEGLER.

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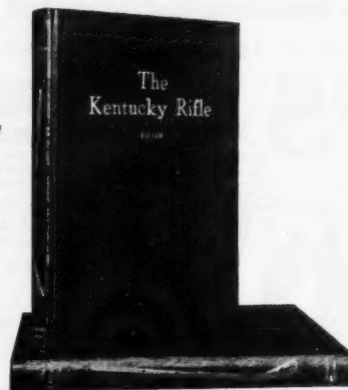
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SMITH 12 gauge, Field grade, 30", excellent, \$25.00. 45-70 Springfield, very good, \$60.00. H. & R., 12 gauge, single, poor, \$2.00. WANTED—Winchester .07 & 52. 8 M/M Nambu. Luger & Drum magazine. N. S. 7½ Target 45 or 44. 38 M. & F. Target. Binoculars, W. L. Hermann, 711 E. Virginia Street, Evansville, Indiana. 12-35

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25-20 SAVAGE Sporter DeLuxe, very good, with Weaver improved 3-30 scope, fine cross hairs, 150 cartridges, 200 cases, 100 bullets, Lyman resizer, bullet seater for Ideal tool. All for \$45.00. Will take very good Woodsman part payment. 25 Colts auto, perfect, \$8.50. J. G. Crable, Osage City, Kansas. 12-35

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MODEL 30 Remington Express 30-06, excellent, equipped with B. & M. Marksman, very good. Bargain for first money order for \$55.00. R. W. LeFevre, City Hall, Atlanta, Georgia. 12-35

PERFECT New Service 45 5½", Heiser, \$19.00. V. G. H. & R. S. A., \$10.00. Excellent, Heiser. (K-22), \$2.00. C. Glidden, 409 School, Watertown, Mass. 12-35

WINCHESTER .38-55 S. S., pitted, outside polished, \$10.00. Winchester Schutzen action, scroll lever, perfect, \$22.50. WANTED—Enfield. H. W. Follett, Ithaca, N. Y. 12-35

30-A REMINGTON 25 Rem., excellent, \$37.50. Stevens Walnut Hill, Lyman 48, excellent, \$34.95. 30-A Remington Caliber .30 very good, \$29.50. Trophy catalog 104, 50¢ discount. J. Warshal & Sons, 1000-BB First, Seattle, Wash. 12-35

SAVAGE 23D Hornet, No. 4 Malcolm scope, sling, good, very accurate, \$30.00. L. Griep, Myers, N. Y. 12-35

ZEISS Delactis 8X40 binoculars, case, perfect, \$55.00. Colt 1911 45 Automatic, chrome finish, perfect, barrel good, case, \$12.50. WANTED—High grade camera, fast lens. Mel Leitch, 6 Alan St., West Orange, N. J. 12-35

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38 SPECIAL Colt Police Positive, Heiser shoulder holster, \$18.50, very good. 38 Special hand loading tools, fair, \$5.00. WANTED—Springfield. D. W. Miller, 3904 Sunnyside Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 12-35

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SPRINGFIELD D. C. M. sporter, remodeled, excellent, fired fifty times, \$35.00. Model 12 Winchester 12-30 full, used two seasons, excellent condition, \$30.00. Model 21 Winchester 12-30, modified and full, perfect inside and out, \$30.00. A. H. Anderson, Barnum, Minnesota. 12-35

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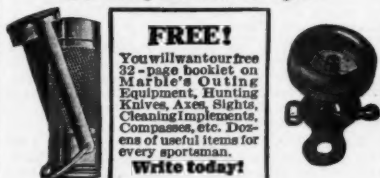
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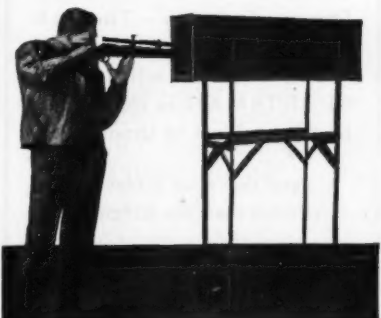
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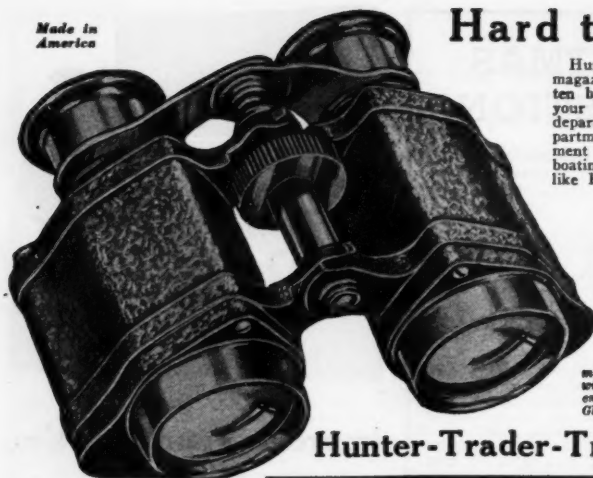
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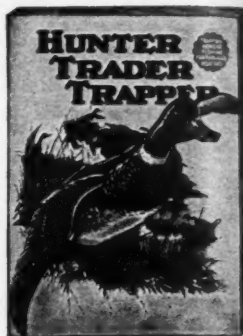
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52 WINCHESTER Sporter, excellent inside and out. As catalogued. \$50.00. Norman Read, Belfast, Maine. 12-35

WINCHESTER 63, 22, Lyman peep sight, excellent, cost \$37.00, \$24.50. WANT—Woodsman 4½, high speed. J. D. Carter, Spencer, N. C. 12-35

FINE ENGRAVED Ithaca hammerless 12-30 Damascus light weight, probably cost \$225.00. Good condition, case, \$40.00. L. C. Smith hammerless 12-28, good condition, \$17.00. Fine silver mounted percussion rifle, full stock, curly maple, 40 inch barrel, about 40 cal., good condition, \$25.00. J. J. Henry, Mason, Illinois. 12-35

WINCHESTER 54 Hornet, Lyman 48W, scope blocks, sling, 250 Hornet cartridges, excellent, \$50.00 cash. Colt .38 Super Auto, extra magazine, 25 cartridges, very good, \$25.00. No trades. Extra barrel for Remington 31A, full, solid rib, very good, \$15.00. Roy Abbott, Cedar Falls, Iowa. 12-35

B.S.A. STANDARD air rifle, 22 bore, target folding peep sight, bore & mech. very good, outside good, cost \$40.00, sell \$12.00. Savage .22, model 1914 repeater, Marble peep & gold bead sights, bore good, outside fair, sell, \$10.00. Crossman air rifle, .22, all new valves, good, sell, \$5.00. Webley & Scott, Mark 1 air pistol, .22, fair, sell, \$5.00. Iver Johnson .38, 3¼ inch, blued, bore good, outside poor, sell, \$2.50. Remington .41 double Derringer, good, sell, \$5.00. F. W. F. Gleason, Westchester Apartment, Washington, D. C. 12-35

MODERN GUNSMITHING by Howe, autographed, excellent, \$11.50. Wm. Withum, Roosevelt Ave., Marblehead, Mass. 12-35

250-3000 NIEDNER Barreled Mauser, inside perfect, balance good, has factory mounted 4-power Gerard scope, \$65.00. WANT—Late National Match Springfield, Officer's Model 38. Lafrenz, R.4, Box 610, Phoenix, Arizona. 12-35

LYMAN 438 Micrometer Mounts, very good, \$17.50. D. S. 32-40 S.S. Winchester, #4 heavy 32 inch Octagon barrel, good inside & out, \$18.00. Stevens 418 W.R.F. 22 Schuetzen rifle, as new, stock alone cost \$15.00, sell \$15.00. 10 gauge single hammer gun, 32 inch barrel, good, \$7.50. W. Emmett Hall, Good Hope, La. 12-35

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COLLECTORS! Henry Rifle, engraved frame, fifty cartridges, \$25.00. Evans rifle, \$20.00. Evans Carbine, \$15.00. Winchester '66 Carbine, \$8.00. Manton double shotgun, percussion, \$8.00. H. A. Newby, 512 Freeman, Kansas City, Kansas. 12-35

HOWE'S Modern Gunsmith, first, autographed, \$15.00. Luger, excellent, 7.65 m/m, 4", holster and belt, \$21.00. Stoeger Enfield stock, \$4.00. E. A. Gourley, Prospect St., Wakefield, Massachusetts. 12-35

WINCHESTER 53, 25-20, takedown, nickel steel barrel, bore excellent, outside very good, \$20.00. Stevens Favorite, \$4.00. J. C. Leonard, Box 311, Atlanta, Georgia. 12-35

COLT 45 Automatic, National Match, excellent, \$30.00, including carved Heiser holster. G. H. Stillson, Fairfax Apartments, Pittsburgh, Penna. 12-35

.30 CALIBER gas checks, \$1.10 per 1000, postpaid. Money orders please. Kampen, 557 Pearl Ave., Rockford, Illinois. 12-35

U. S. R. A. 10", latest model, with holster, perfect, \$22.00. 45 S. A. 4¼", fair, factory reconditioned action, with #4 tool, \$20.00. WANT—6½" Woodsman. W. G. Scherer, 753 W. Wood St., Decatur, Illinois. 12-35

SPRINGFIELD Sporter as issued, very good, \$40.00. WANT—Zeiss 6x30 individual focus 5mm exit pupil. Charles Gunn, Great Bend, Kansas. 12-35

FOR YOUR DEN—Beautiful exclusive hand-carved wall plaque, goat, birds, musket, acorns, etc., over 100 years old, imported from Switzerland. See November National Sportsman, page 14 for photo. Sacrifice \$100.00. Photo, 25¢. Ratliff, Stevenson, Washington. 12-35

SELL LYMAN 5A, sole leather case, perfect, \$30.00. 45 Auto, 4 clips, holster, 400 rounds ammunition, good, \$30.00. WANT—National Match or Sporter as issued, give serial, date. H. R. La-Chat, 321 Harrison St., N. W., Canton, Ohio. 12-35

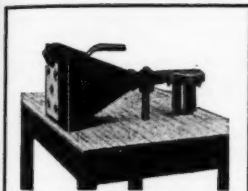
WINCHESTER B-4 rifle scope, medium cross hairs, very good, \$8.00. 8X30 prism binocular, central focus, leather case, very good, \$15.00. Spencer T. Money, 801 Mills Building, Washington, D. C. 12-35

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8X TARGETSPOT, 1/4 min. mounts, \$45.00. 250-3000 Savage #99 takedown, 30% Lyman rear, good condition, \$20.00 or will trade for B&L Draw Tube Scope. Howard Irish, 22339 Hathaway Ave., Hayward, California. 12-35

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WINCHESTER .30-30 1894, half magazine, shotgun butt, 24" barrel. Good out, fair in, \$8.00. Winchester 54 N.R.A. Hornet, speedlock, Lyman 48, scope blocks, perfect inside, very good out, \$42.00. Ideal No. 10 D. adjustable tool and all dies for 7.62 Russian, perfect, 200 cases, \$5.00. Ideal mould #320366, 8 m/m, excellent, \$3.00. J. Taylor, Box 698, Route 3, Joplin, Missouri. 12-35

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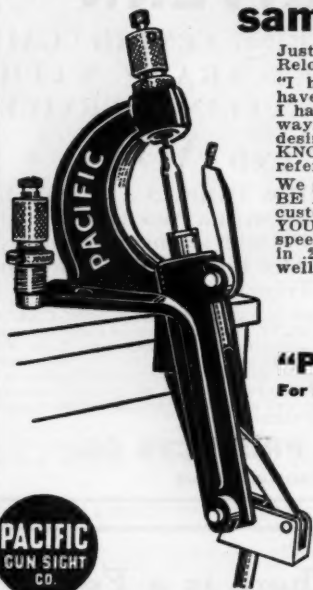
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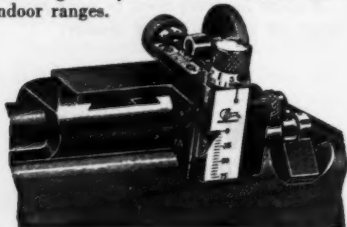
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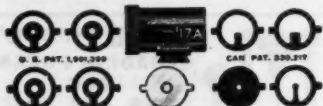
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KENTUCKY Flintlock rifle, full length stock of rich curly maple, carved on left side, eighteen sterling silver inlays, length 56 inches, weight 8 1/4 lbs., caliber 45, long engraved patchbox with nine perforations, an exceptionally fine specimen of early rifle in excellent condition, \$80.00. No trades. Photos, one dime. Wm. Rolston, 1987 Buena Vista Ave., Detroit, Mich. 12-33

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KRAG 30-40 Sporter, very good condition. Best offer takes. Dr. Raymond Bentzen, Sheridan, Wyo. 12-35

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REMINGTON Model 11 Automatic 5 shot, 20 gauge, 28" full, very good, cost \$53.40, sell \$32.00. 15X Spotting Scope, \$5.00. Krag Carbine Stock only, \$3.00. Winchester 1906, 22, fair, \$5.00. First money order. J. L. Polk, 139 Maple Ave., Troy, N. Y. 12-35

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TRADE OR SELL—Ithaca double, 20 gauge, full choke, good as new. \$35.00 cash or will trade for 54 Hornet or 52 Heavy barrel. Abe Tolman, Merigold, Mississippi. 12-35

WINCHESTER 12-20, full, fair, \$22.00. Trade for Remington .35 Pump. Pay difference. Wm. Swift, Lake Placid, New York. 12-35

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MAUSER 30-06, see Stoeger's catalog, barrel fair, new finish outside. Colt Bisley, 38-40, 4 3/4, very good. S&W 38 Special, good to excellent. Winchester lever action 10 repeater, good; Remington double 12, ejectors, engraved, slightly pitted, outside good. Marlin 12 pump, very good. Early percussion revolver, working condition. 12 volume electrical library, good. 30-06 ammunition, load to specifications. Skating rink complete except floor. WANTED—S&W 44 Special Outdoorsman or Triple Lock; 95 Winchester 30-40; 86 or 95 action or heavy caliber gun; 4 to 8 H.P. outboard motor. Gordon Butler, Eakly, Okla. 12-35

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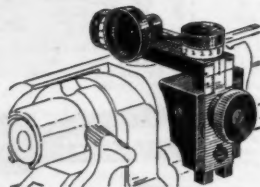
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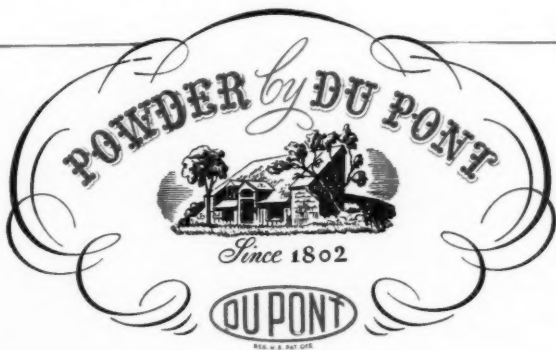
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- 4. CONTROLLED COMBUSTION . . .** Control of raw materials, control of every step in the manufacturing process, control in blending—all result in powders of the highest efficiency, powders that *burn clean*.
- 5. CHEMICAL STABILITY . . .** Chemical heat and stability tests are made on all the batches of nitrocellulose, as well as on finished powders. Tests are also made to insure powders that will keep all their qualities of superiority over a long period of years.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Sporting Powder Division, Wilmington, Delaware



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EVERY
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DU PONT POWDERS

**is 133 years of
Experience in
powder making**



Shooters of the Show-Me State Show You with SUPER-MATCH!

MISSOURI STATE RIFLE and PISTOL MATCHES

Jefferson City, Mo.

STATE SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots Prone—10 Sitting—200 Yards— Decimal Target

First—V. J. Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
192x200
Fourth—James Lenney, St. Louis, Mo.
182x200.

100-YD. SITTING CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 100 Yards

First—V. J. Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
99x100
Third—Hugh C. Powell, Perry, Mo. 94x100

100-YD. JUNIOR SITTING CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 100 Yards

First—Paul Summers, St. Louis, Mo. 95x100
Third—A. C. Trumbull, St. Louis, Mo. 94x100

INDIVIDUAL DEWAR CHAMPIONSHIP Tyro.

Second—Gordon Erdmann, St. Louis, Mo.
391x400

Third—Edwards Brown, Alton, Ill. 387x400
Fourth—O. C. Mertz, St. Louis, Mo. 387x400

50-YARD KNEELING JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 50 Yards

First—A. C. Trumbull, St. Louis, Mo. 96x100

TYRO DEWAR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

First—Hadley Boy's Rifle Team, St. Louis,
Mo. 1555
Second—Cleveland High School No. 2, St.
Louis, Mo. 1533
Third—Cleveland High School No. 1, St.
Louis, Mo. 1523

HIGH SCHOOL DEWAR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

First—Hadley Boy's Rifle Team, St. Louis,
Mo. 1557
Second—Cleveland High School Team, St.
Louis, Mo. 1545
Third—University City High School, Uni-
versity City, Mo. 1540

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI OUTDOOR TOURNAMENT

Sponsored by Monett Rifle and Revolver Club, Monett, Mo.

50-YARD SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 50 Yards

First—J. Randle, Monett, Mo. 99x100

100-YD. SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 100 Yards

First—V. J. Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
100x100

200-YD. SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 200 Yards

First—Edwards Brown, Alton, Ill. 96x100

.22 CALIBER PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP 10 Shots at 20 Yards

First—Charles Conrad, St. Louis, Mo. 91x100

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI SMALL-BORE AGGREGATE

50, 100 and 200 Yards

First—Edwards Brown, Alton, Ill. 293x300
Second—V. J. Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
293x300

SCOTCH CUP MATCH

Smallest 10-Shot Group at 100 Yards

First—G. H. Mann, Springfield, Mo. 1-20, 64"
All .22-Caliber Re-Entry Matches, except the
Schuetzen. Were Won With Western SUPER-
MATCH.

MISSOURI STATE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Kemper Military Academy, Boonville, Mo.

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL PRONE CHAMPIONSHIP

First—Berenice Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
100x100

GREATER ST. LOUIS RIFLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP St. Louis, Mo.

First—Hadley Boy's Rifle Team, St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENT St. Louis, Mo.

First—Hadley Boy's Rifle Team, St. Louis, Mo.
688

Second—University City High School, Uni-
versity City, Mo. 679

WOMEN'S GRAND AGGREGATE

First—Berenice Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
199x200

ST. LOUIS CITY and COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

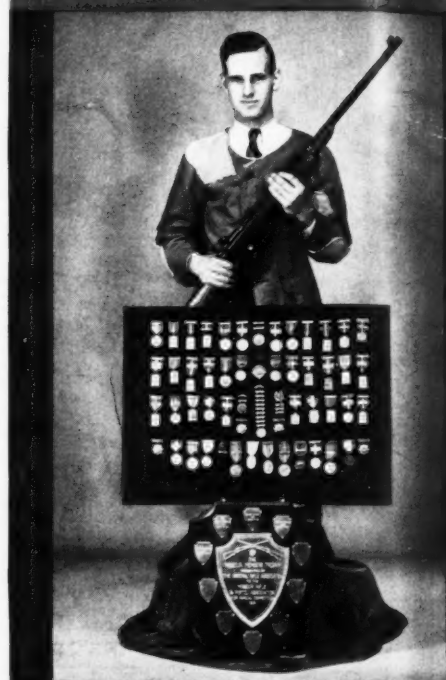
Sponsored by Glendale Rifle Club,
St. Louis, Mo.

RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP DEWAR COURSE

Second—H. C. Wiegand, St. Louis, Mo.
395x400

Third—Curtis O'Neal, St. Louis, Mo. 394x400

Fifth—Francis Bentrup, St. Louis, Mo.
394x400



V. J. TIEFENBRUNN, St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri State Small-Bore Champion

MISSOURI went WESTERN with
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